Riots – 1918.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
AUGUST 1 1918

CAUSE OF THE RACE RIOTS.

To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:—It would possibly be a waste of words to protest against the inefficiency and indifference, not to say prejudice and partiality, which have been displayed by the police in dealing with the so-called race riots that are distracting South Philadelphia. The city Administration is notoriously biased and inefficient, and it is scarcely to be hoped that the police department will rise much superior to the Administration in dealing with a situation where their sympathies are likely to be more the oppressors than with the oppressed.

But in view of the tense world situation at this time; in view of the wholehearted part that negroes are playing, and are expected to play, in "making the world safe for democracy;" in view of President Wilson's recent earnest exhortation to his fellow-citizens to save the future good name of the country by exercising the common restraints of civilization—colored citizens, I think, have a right to expect from the great newspapers of the city a far more fair and less mob-provoking handling of this situation than has yet been in evidence. This is but one of several letters that I am sending to local newspapers, and I refer to all of them in general and to none in particular. While some are of necessity less censurable than others, there is not one that has come under my observation that has not reported this trouble with obvious bias against these hounded negroes, ringing in absurd tales of negroes going out of their way to hunt trouble, many of which stories were for the transparent purpose of inflaming feeling against that race.

Of course, should South Philadelphia suddenly degenerate into a second East St. Louis, there is doubtless not a newspaper in the city that would not at once begin a vigorous denuciation of the lack of restraint which makes such crimes against "defenseless citizens" a possibility. And yet, the newspapers, by their biased and distorted reports about the part being played by negroes in this trouble, are doing more than almost any other agency to make such an outbreak possible. To be specific: The announcement was made by the afternoon papers last Monday that this trouble was precipitated by a mob of white men attacking the newly-purchased home of a colored woman, at 2936 Ellsworth Street. Later on in the same report it was brought out that an effort had been made to fasten the responsibility upon negroes themselves, by suggesting to Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills that the negroes were responding to German activity amongst them. (It would seem that this gag has been about worked to death).

Superintendent Mills, however, thought the trouble due chiefly to the influx of Southern negroes. "The first thing these negroes do when they land in Philadelphia," Superintendent Mills is reported as saying, "is to purchase a revolver. The freedom they find in this city unbalances them." A rather far cry from an attack on the home of a woman probation officer by white thugs to the "unbalanced judgment of Southern negroes!" And so almost the entire news paper reports have been a consistent effort to fasten upon negroes the onus of this whole affair.

The negro Bullock who was cowardly shot in the back while under arrest, had "insulted a white man and tried to provoke a fight." Two negroes, according to a morning paper, met two white girls and made insulting remarks to them, which caused them to cry out in terror. Other groups of negroes, to let the newspapers tell it, armed themselves and went about making indiscriminate attacks upon white people and the polcie, wherever and whenever they were encountered. A most daring and bloodthirsty bunch, these!

It is evident to any fair-minded person that, in the very nature of things, most of these charges about negroes going out of their way to hunt trouble with both police and citizens, are either grossly distorted or absolute fabrications, made for the dual purpose of making trouble and of provoking still further hostility toward them. While it is admitted, and it is to be expected, that a few ignorant negroes, with the echoes of East St. Louis still ringing in their ears, may have gone to irresponsible extremes in meeting this mob spirit, it is an insult to the intelligence to pretend that this has been any such general disposition as the newspapers and the police would try to make the public believe.

That the entire situation represents a heartless persecution of the colored race is evinced by the following undeniable facts: From the very first the police and the newspapers have treated the negroes as though they were the aggressors and the criminals. In almost every clash it has been the negro who was disarmed by the police, and then clubbed and shot and arrested and thrown into jail. Regrettable as was the death of a policeman, it must be remembered that he lost his life in a brave effort to arrest a negro who seemed inclined to defend his home from a mob. It would seem to be far more within the province of the police to disperse or arrest these unlawful mobs than it is to arrest negroes who are trying to defend their own homes.

The surprising statement is made in a morning paper that certain negroes have appealed to Mayor Smith for segregated zones in which negroes may be housed without fear of molestation. I can conceive of no proposition more ill-advised. There should be absolutely no compromise with the mob spirit. It is the duty of the police to protect every citizen from the molestation of insolent and cowardly mobs, at all times and under all circumstances. And I repeat that the negro has a right to expect a far more impartial attitude from the press in aiding them to procure this protection than has yet been manifested.

JAMES SAMUEL STEMONS.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1918.

THE NEGRO AND HIS VOTE.

To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:—Permit me to once more intrude upon your space in connection with the race disturbances which have lately assumed the character of an epidemic in the vicinity of Philadelphia. I find no more pleasure in making these complaints and criticisms than the public does in reading them. I advert to the situation only because I see in it an unbridled, far-reaching and disquieting disposition to oppress and repress the negro, which is manifestly inspired by nothing else quite so much as by chagrin and resentment that so many negroes are leaving the South for what they had thought were the more liberal communities of the North.

The epoch-making tide that is sweeping negroes to the North is as independent of their volition as was the fateful tide that swept them into this country as chattel slaves. Passing over the now hackneyed fact that negroes are playing a most heroic role in this greatest of world dramas wherever their services are accepted, if abuse and slander and vituperation and misrepresentation and mob violence and police persecution are to be among their most conspicuous welcomes at the hands of the North, then the last state of that race (the post bellum state) is obviously destined to be worse than the first.

This communication is inspired by a news item carried by some of the newspapers last Sunday. This was to the effect that men on special shipyard trains in South Camden have originated a custom of throwing stones at all negroes whom they see in the streets. On the particular occasion in question it was reported that "the negroes retorted in kind, breaking car windows and menacing the lives of passengers." Railroad Policemen Smith and Cathcart were on the train anticipating such an outbreak, and when it started they arrested seven of the offenders, though many escaped. According to the report, "the officers told Recorder Stackhouse that no little race feeling is being stirred up by the attacks on negroes from the trains." Recorder Stackhouse held them all under bail for court. It seems that there was not so much as an effort made to arrest any of the negroes who had thus been goaded into striking back. Jersey justice!

Judging the future by the past, what would have been the results had this incident been in Philadelphia instead of in Camden? The police, aided by the mob, would have clubbed and shot and arrested as many negroes as they could have reached, and then charged them with "inciting to riot." Not a white ruffian would have been molested. Then in order to make out a double strong case against the colored race, they would have charged that the entire trouble was due to "ignorant southern negroes" whose highest ambition in coming North is to run amuck with guns and razors. The Camden way is so high above the Philadelphia way of dealing with very similar conditions as to make every decent citizen of Philadelphia hang his head in shame.

In the last analysis, however, it must be frankly admitted that Philadelphia negroes are reaping exactly what they have sown. They knew just what to expect of the type of city administration that is now in power. Yet they stood in almost solid phalax in voting it into power. In return they are not accorded the cardinal rights of protection in person and property. For all this, if tomorrow there was to be a choice between this combination and a combination of high-minded men who were pledged to an impartial execution of the laws of the city, it is to be feared that the masses of negroes would give their support to the discredited combination as usual.

The flagrant hostility and misrepresentation of a large section of the public press relative to negroes, to say nothing of the uncharitable attitude of many individuals, manifestly have a depressingly adverse effect on the entire race situation. But for all this, till negroes learn enough to support with their ballots only such men and parties as are pledged (both before and after election) to forcefully and impartially uphold the laws of the community, I see but little hope of their freedom from public insult and injury at the hands of the riff-raff—for it is axiomatic that no mob is going an inch further than it is encouraged to go by sympathetic officers of the law.

JAMES SAMUEL STEMONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1918.

ANOTHER DIES IN RACE RIOTS; MARINES USED

Negro Shot Today While in Custody of Police

THREE DEATHS TOTAL; BARRED ZONE FIXED

Martial Law Virtually Established and Crowds Forbidden to Congregate

SIXTY UNDER ARREST

Southern Negroes "Running Wild" After Restraint in South, Mills Says

Another man, a negro, was killed as race rioting continued intermittently in South Philadelphia today.

Riley Bulock, thirty years old, 2032 Annin street, is the latest victim. He was shot through the lungs as he was entering the Point Breeze street door of the Twentieth and Federal streets police station in the custody of two plainclothesmen. He died a few minutes later at the Polyclinic Hospital.

Three men are now dead, half a dozen are in hospitals, seriously injured, many are suffering from cuts and bruises and more than sixty, most of them negroes, are under arrest.

Martial law has virtually been established in the district, with sixty United States marines, called out to re-enforce 300 policemen and a detail of home defense guards, patrol a "barred zone" established this morinng by Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills.

Persons are forbidden to congregate, pedestrians are being halted and searched for weapons and intoxicated men are being arrested on sight.

Southern negroes, "running wild" after long periods of restraint in the South, are the cause of the rioting, according to Assistant Superintendent Mills.

The Dead

HUGH LAVERY, thirty-four years old, 1229 South Twenty-sixth street, shot by a negro at Twenty-sixth and Orrin streets.

THOMAS McVAY, patrol driver, twenty-four years old, 2735 Oakford street, shot to death at Twenty-seventh and Titan streets.

RILEY BULLOCK, thirty years old, 2032 Annin street.

SERIOUSLY INJURED

PATROLMAN THOMAS MYERS, 2212 Titan street, shot in right leg and left hip, in Polyclinic Hospital.

FRANK DONAHUE, 1325 South Stanley street, shot in groin, in Polyclinic Hospital.

JOSEPH KELLY, twenty-three years old, Carpenter street, near Twenty-third, shot in right leg, in Polyclinic Hospital.

THOMAS SCULLY, thirty-four years old, 2031 Fernon street, shot in head, in Polyclinic Hospital.

OTHERS INJURED

ALBERT HANKERSON, 2603 Mantua street.

JOSEPH BUSH, same address.

ISAAC THOMPSON, 4554 South Woodstock street.

EDWIN NOLEY, 2733 Titan street.

HENRY HALE, 400 Eldridge street.

NOAH BEWZ, 1838 Naudain street.

M. DERRY, 2623 Almond street.

GORDON MATTHEWSON, 2747 Titan street.

HENRY HUFF, 2745 Titan street.

ROBERT WILSON, 2043 Federal street.

JOSEPH BUTLER, 4849 Haverford avenue.

GEORGE MILLER, 1217 South Twenty-seventh street.

JOSEPH FLEMING, 1524 South Ringgold street.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, 2928 South Van Pelt street.

JOHN RILEY, 1243 South Twenty-seventh street.

JOHN M. POLEN, 2717 Titan street.

LEM CARTER, 2536 Alter street, bullet wound in left leg.

ISAAC BRADFORD, 2220 Morton street, fractured jaw.

PATROLMAN JOHN M. SNYDER, Twentieth and Federal streets station, hand fractured, lacerations, Polyclinic Hospital.

Preston E. Lewis, negro, thirty-three years, 2739 Titan street, lacerations, scalp and face, Polyclinic Hospital.

Robert McDevitt, fourteen years, 2403 Federal street, slight cuts and scratches, treated in drug store.

Several others were injured by blows from the various weapons used by the rioters, and physicians in the neighborhood report having dressed many wounds.

Robert McDevitt, 2403 Federal street, was attacked by a negro youth while standing at Twentieth and Federal streets and sustained cuts and bruises. He was treated at a drugstore.

Willis Calhoun, forty-three years old, 2745 Titan street, was arrested at his home this morning in connection with the killing of Policeman McVey, which occurred in the Titan street house. He admitted he had several razors in his home, and was charged with carrying and housing concealed weapons.

Walter Sedlen, a white man, 264 Manton street, was arrested near the Twentieth and Federal streets station on a charge of disorderly conduct. He declared he had not been a party to the rioting, but had been acting with the police in an effort to preserve order. He was locked up despite his protests.

Several other arrests were made and many of those arrested were found to be armed. Weapons of all kinds were stacked up in the police station.

An investigation of the rioting is said to have disclosed that a real estate agent had sold houses to negroes and had ordered many white people from their homes to make room for addition negro families.

The rioting began early Saturday when Mrs. Elsie Bond, negress, probation officer in the Municipal Court, shot Joseph Kelly, after a crowd of whites are alleged to have surrounded Mrs. Bond's home, 2936 Ellsworth street, pelting it with stones.

Mrs. Bond is said to have moved into the district recently and the demonstration in front of her home was made, it is said, by persons who resented her living there.

The shooting of Kelly temporarily halted the demonstration, but rioting broke out anew several hours later.

Then, at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Oakford streets, where a crowd of policemen fortified by a number of white people were trying to quell rioting negroes, as Lavery arrived near the corner, a shot was fired, and reeling, pitched headlong into the street. His wife heard the shot from the doorway where she was standing and ran to where her husband had fallen. Lavery died on the way to the Polyclinic Hospital and the police arrested Joseph Butler, a negro, of 4849 Haverford avenue, on the charge of killing Lavery.

Butler had been shot several times and was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 14, 1918

QUIET WHERE RIOTS STARTED

Woman Probation Officer Not Only Colored Resident in Block

Round about 2938 Ellsworth st., where Sunday's race riot started, appeared to be the most peaceful spot in the city today.

Women and a few men sat on the steps of the white section, talking it all over. The colored people kept within their houses at 2934 and 2932. Mrs. Adelia Bond, the colored probation officer, whose arrival started things, had left her home with its shattered windows. Not a policeman was in sight during the 2900 Ellsworth st. block.

Each side agrees on certain points. There was preliminary quarreling between white and negroes. There were stones thrown and shots fired. But as to which side fired first, there is a sharp contradiction.

For a year two colored families have lived at 2934 and 2932, on friendly terms with their white neighbors. It was only when Mrs. Bond moved in that trouble started. The real reason for the dissatisfaction seems to be that Mrs. Bond bought a house instead of renting it, and that the white residents considered her to be defiant and "looking for trouble" when she moved in.

Mrs. Elmore Helford, a colored woman living at 2934 Ellsworth st., has lived in their house for nearly a year, and she and her family were respected and liked by their white neighbors. Mrs. Helford has a brother fighting in France, another brother waiting the call, and her husband is a workman at Eddystone. Helford was beaten so badly by a gang of white men yesterday that he was unable to go to work today.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
AUGUST 1, 1918

True Democracy vs. Race Prejudice.

Editor of The Record:

One looks in vain for any spirited protest in the newspapers against the disgraceful race riots in the southern part of our city. That there is fault on both sides one may not doubt, but the main share of aggression and violence seems to be (to our shame!) taken by the whites. Our colored troops in France are fighting gallantly for a broad democracy. We must see to it that democracy is not allowed to lapse here at home. How much of the present local trouble is attributable to German propaganda? It would suit the Boche plans admirably—to disaffect our colored people here and abroad. Do we want to aid the enemy? A thousand times NO!

Then let us raise a determined protest against race prejudice as being out of line with the spirit of democracy. What have the whites against the blacks anyway? Better a black skin with the kindly hearts of the colored people than the German hide—of whatever whiteness—and what it covers! But I have yet to find a colored person who is not heart and soul in the winning of the war by America. Instead of allowing race riots to go on we should give the colored people the gratitude and trust that they deserve at this juncture and make this great country a country for any man, black or white, to be proud of and to fight for.

C. H. T.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1918.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCR'T
MARCH 28, 1918

NEGROES FILE DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Three suits asking $5000 damages each were filed in the Belleville Circuit Court yesterday against St. Clair County by East St. Louis persons who allege they suffered in the race riots last July. Mary Lewis, colored, asks $5000 from the county for the death of her husband, Allan Lewis, who was lynched July 2; Marie Farmer, colored, asks the same amount for the death of her husband, Walter Farmer, who was maltreated and died later. Ray Kenney, colored, who declares he was shot, also seeks $5000. These are the first damage suits filed against the county as a result of race riots.

Seventeen other suits against East St. Louis have been filed in the Belleville court, in which an aggregate of $15,000 damages is asked for loss of property during the rioting. Claims approximating $300,000 are made in a series of suits against East St. Louis.

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Riots—1918

2 SLAIN, 20 INJURED AS 5000 FIGHT RACE WAR IN SOUTH PHILA.

Two Square Miles In Downtown District Is Ground of One of Bloodiest Conflicts of Kind In History of City—Battle Rages Fiercely For Hours—Shock Causes Death of One Victim's Wife

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JULY 29, 1918

Insult to White Girls, Killing of Two Men and Wounding of Many Others In Last 24 Hours, By Negroes, Enrages Whole Section—Hundreds of Shots Fired—Detectives Disarm Several Hundred

In a series of street battles waged for twenty-four hours yesterday by more than five thousand white and colored men in a downtown section covering about two square miles, two white men, one a policemen, were shot and killed, several others, both white and colored, are believed to be in a dying condition and scores were seriously injured in the most terrific and bitter race riot that has ever taken place in this city. Half a hundred men were placed under arrest.

The rioting, which began with the killing of a white man by a negro early yesterday morning, grew in intensity throughout the day, with individual fights and mobs enegaged in gun fire on nearly every other corner of a section bounded by Washington avenue, Dickinson street, Twenty third and Thirtieth streets.

Shortly before midnight last night Assistant Superintendent of Police William B. Mills went to the scene of disorder when the negro rioters marched in a body through the streets and fired shots upon the slightest provocation.

Climax at Midnight

It was shortly after the arrival of Superintendent Mills that one of the most sensational of the battles between the police and the warring elements took place. Fully armed, twenty negroes marched from some unknown assembling point to Twenty-sixth and Ellsworth streets, where they were met by several score policemen who had been advised of their coming. A number of the negroes took possession of a nearby house and immediately opened fire from the windows upon the advancing bluecoats.

Nothing daunted, the policemen charged through the fusillade of bullets, entered the house and drove out the intruders.

Beginning with the fatal shooting late Saturday night of Hugh Lavery, 42 years old, of 1234 South Twenty-sixth street, and culminating in the killing of Policeman Thomas McVay, 24 years old, 2731 Oakford street, yesterday afternoon, the open defiance of the law continued until a late hour this morning.

Another death directly attributable to the disorder and the one with the most pathetic features of the three so far recorded was that of the wife of Hugh Lavery, who died during childbirth at an early hour this morning. The infant also failed to survive. The couple leave five children.

Streets a Battle Ground

From 9 o'clock in the morning until almost midnight the streets of the district were converted into a battle ground. For several hours it appeared as though the police of five downtown districts would be unable to cope with the situation, the most serious in the history of the city. Hundreds of bullets shot through the air; windows were demolished; front doors were smashed to splinters beneath the blows of axes wielded by men who had seen their friends and relatives shot or beaten by throngs of negroes.

In bands of thirty and fifty men the whites and the colored met in the streets and there waged their fight, using guns, razors, knives, clubs or any weapons which were certain of inflicting injury. These encounters were taking place over every street in the district, and on Washington avenue the riot was carried on from behind the freight cars which line that street.

In front of the Naval Home, at Twenty-fourth street and Gray's Ferry avenue, the fighting became so terrific that Commander Payne, of the United States Navy, in charge of the institution, offered the police the use of two hundred marines to aid in quelling the riot. By that time there were more than 150 uniformed policemen struggling with the rioters, supplemented by half a hundred detectives from the Central Station and downtown station houses.

So serious did the fighting become and so bitter the feeling that Lieutenant John F. Echtermyer, of the Twentieth and Federal streets station, last night announced his intention of urging saloonkeepers in the battle-torn district to keep their doors closed from midnight until noon today.

With half a dozen mobs engaged in hand-to-hand fighting in as many different parts of the district at the same time, the police found it hard to make arrests. They would no sooner respond to one call than a second and more serious fight would ensue half a dozen blocks away. The Polyclinic Hospital, at Nineteenth and Lombard streets, was filled with the injured. It was estimated that at least twenty were taken there because of their serious condition, while hundreds of others, fearing arrest, made their way, bleeding and bruised, to their homes.

In several small streets between Federal street and Washington avenue, there were few houses which had windows left when the riots quieted down around 7 o'clock last night. Women and children on their way to church yesterday morning ran screaming through the streets to places of safety when the shooting started. Half a dozen women caught between the two throngs at Twenty-seventh and Federal streets at the time McVay was shot were badly crushed and had to be treated by a physician in the neighborhood.

A mob of whites descended upon a colored church in the vicinity in pursuit of a negro who had fired point blank into a window of a house at which sat a white woman holding a baby. The bullet lodged in the ceiling which so frightened the woman that she collapsed.

Standing on the corner were about twenty-five white men. Seeing the colored man's action they chased him down the street, throwing bricks or anything that came to hand. Realizing that he was rapidly being overtaken, the man dashed into the church, but this failed to deter the men in pursuit.

In five minutes the church had been emptied and the doorway of the edifice was the scene of some of the most terrific fighting of the day. Razors were wielded, teeth bit into flesh, club-shattered heads. The minister, seeing the temper of the blood-crazed, wild-eyed, shouting mob, dashed through the rear of the church into an alley and escaped its fury.

No one seemed able to quiet the angry men on each side. The appearance of a colored man was the signal for attack on the part of the whites. In several instances white men alighted from trolley cars, unaware that a race riot was in progress and immediately fell, the victims of a brick or a club used by a negro.

White Mob Rushes Car

One trolley car preceding south on Gray's Ferry avenue at Wharton street had every window shattered when a colored man was detected sitting in it. The mob rushed the car before the crew could escape, carried the negro from the car and beat him into unconsciousness before the arrival of the police.

Early in the afternoon the police called upon the Home Defense Reserves of this district to aid them and they immediately responded under the command of Captain E. A. Combie. The men, dressed in their regular uniform, carried long riot clubs and used them to good effect in the surging mobs. Their presence did much to enable the police to restore the district to some semblance of order shortly before 8 o'clock last night.

Throughout the night, however, there were frequent resumptions of the day's hostilities. The police declared that a majority of the negroes were under the influence of liquor and this fact was given additional weight by the condition of many of the men placed under arrest at the Twentieth and Federal streets station.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night Thomas Scully, colored, 38 years old, of 2031 Fernon street, is alleged to have attacked a white man at Twenty-fourth and Wharton streets. Immediately a score of white men went to the victim's assistance. Several shots were fired and in the fighting Scully fell with a bullet through his neck. He was also badly beaten about the body before policemen reached his side. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital where physicians declared his condition was serious.

Rioting Is Resumed

Within a few minutes rioting was resumed at Twenty-eighth and Federal streets. Policemen Flannigan and Holland were attacked by fifteen negroes and were being badly beaten when other bluecoats responded to their calls for help. The fighting continued for more than half an hour and when order had been restored and the crowd scattered nine colored men were so badly injured by bricks and clubs that they had to be taken to the Polyclinic Hospital. Flannigan and Holland also required medical treatment.

With a double-barreled shotgun across his knees, according to the police, Elbert Hankson, 37 years old, colored, sat on the step of his home at 2603 Manton street last night, and is alleged to have defied white men who passed. He was quickly placed under arrest and locked up at the Twentieth and Federal streets station.

For several days racial feeling in the section has grown to a fever heat. The initial indication of this was made evident on Friday night when a man was shot at Twenty-ninth and Ellsworth streets. More than one hundred shots were fired in that riot. On last Wednesday Mrs. Adelia Bond, colored, moved into the house at 2936 Ellsworth street. She is a probation officer in the Municipal Court.

Mrs. Bond is said to have been sitting on her steps when a brick was hurled through the window. She went into the house. More bricks followed her. From her window on the second floor Mrs. Bond fired several shots, and Joseph Kelly, 23 years old, of Twenty-third and Carpenter streets, fell with a bullet through his right leg. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital. Two white men, including Kelly's brother were placed under arrest.

Killing Rouses Fury

While this aroused the mob spirit it was confined to only that particular district. It took the killing of Hugh Lavery, 42 years old, of 1234 South Twenty-sixth street, shortly after midnight yesterday morning, to set the torch to the powder. Lavery was shot and instantly killed by Jesse Butler, colored, of 4849 Haverford avenue, on Annin street near Twenty-sixth street. Butler, locked in a room of the house, made insulting remarks to white men who passed and then closed the window. More men gathered and then Butler is alleged to have opened fire. Lavery, hearing the shots, walked up the street and received one of the bullets through the heart. Butler was then captured by four men, who rushed into the house and disarmed him.

Worked up to a fever pitch by these two acts the white element in the neighborhood was in no mood for another provoking act. Consequently when two negroes approached two white girls at Twenty-seventh and Federal streets at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and made insulting remarks to them it was impossible to stave off any longer the tempest which had been brewing for twenty-four hours.

The girls—they were between fifteen and sixteen years of age—screamed when the colored men made their remarks and at their cry half a dozen men standing on the corner rushed to their assistance. The negroes started to run and within a few seconds the half dozen in pursuit had been augmented to more than twenty. They caught the colored men and were beating them when someone sent in a riot call to the Twentieth and Federal streets station.

The wagon responded with Sergeant Jardin in charge. Meanwhile a score of colored men had gone to the aid of the two captured and being attacked by the white mob. When the police arrived, Federal street was a seething mass of white and black bodies, swinging from one side of the street to the other. Men were trampled under foot and left unconscious and bleeding.

Sergeant Jardin leaped into the centre of the fray and was hurled unconscious to the street by a blow from a brick. Policemen Stinger and McLaughlin were also beaten with bricks, and although they drew their revolvers did not use them except in an effort to awe the crowd. Finding this impossible, they sent a call for help to the station house. A dozen policemen arrived and managed to stop the riot, but not before many heads had been badly battered.

Policeman McVay Killed

Two hours later the fighting was resumed, but this time on Twenty-seventh street. It was in this struggle that Policeman McVay was killed. He answered the call with fellow bluecoats and as he leaped from the step of the patrol and started toward the wild crowd of fighting men he was shot through the breast. A second later Detective Thomas Myers, 34 years old, of 2212 Titan street, attached to the Central Office squad sent into the district, also fell with bullets in his side and thigh.

McVay and Myers were placed in the patrol and rushed to the Polyclinic Hospital, but McVay had died instantly. Myers' condition is reported as critical. Meanwhile, the police of the Twentieth and Federal streets station had asked the Twentieth and Fitzwater streets and the Fifteenth street and Snyder avenue stations for assistance. More detectives were also sent from City Hall.

Before the reinforcements had arrived at the scene, however, another man had been shot and perhaps fatally injured. He is Frank Donahue, 32 years old, of 1332 South Stanley street. Donahue was also taken to the Polyclinic Hospital with a bullet lodged in his groin. Late last night physicians declared he had but a slight chance for recovery.

The sight of men falling, dying and bleeding, failed to stop the rioting and it took a hundred policemen, sparing no heads or bodies, to scatter the men. Order was restored in this neighborhood around 3 o'clock, but broke out anew shortly before dark. More riots were taking place and the Polyclinic Hospital ambulance was kept busy picking up

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the wounded.

On the outskirts of the mob, when McVay fell mortally wounded, were three United States sailors from League Island. They had sought a place of shelter from the barrage of bullets which was flying through the air. They allege that they saw Henry Huff, colored, 25 years old, of 2745 Titan street, fire the shot which killed McVay. They rushed at the man and held him until they managed to reach a policeman.

Huff Held for Murder

Huff had been beaten about the head and face with a club and had to be taken to the hospital before being placed in a cell at the Twentieth and Federal streets station. He is charged with murder. At the same time the police took in custody William Hamilton, colored, also of 2745 Titan street, and Olin Jones, colored, of 1432 South 19th street, who were with Huff. The trio of sailors, Charles Larkey, Arthur Hendricks and Fred Sturm, were also arrested as material witnesses.

At various times during the afternoon when the fighting waged bitterly, the streets were black with fighting men. Trolley cars on Federal, Ellsworth, Wharton and Gray's Ferry avenue were blocked and proceeded only after long intervals under the protection of policemen standing on the platforms with revolvers in hand.

While there have been numerous race riots in South Philadelphia during the past twenty years, that of yesterday eclipsed all records of the Police Department. It was the most serious the police have ever had to contend with and judging from the temper of both whites and blacks last night it will continue unless some drastic method is adopted to assure protection to noncombatants.

Hundreds of persons gathered outside the Polyclinic Hospital and it was necessary to bar the doors to those who sought admission to determine how seriously injured were their friends or relatives. Hundreds of revolvels and knives were taken from men on the street in the section. The police stopped every man who entered the zone and searched him for a weapon. If one was found he was immediately placed under arrest.

Rioters Used Axes

From barred windows and doors the women and children of the neighborhood listened to the progress of the battle. Shutters were closed tight, but in many instances this fact did not deter the rioters from venting their bitterness. They used axes to chop away the woodwork and then shattered the glass with bullets. During the day thousands of shots were fired.

The following is a list of the most seriously injured taken to the Polyclinic Hospital:

EDWARD NALEY, 38 years old, colored, 2737 Titan street, broken nose and jaw, internal injuries, fractured skull; not expected to live.

ALBERT HANKERSON, 27 years old, of 2603 Mantua strete, lacerations of face, scalp and fingers.

JOSEPH BUSH, 29 years old, of the same address, lacerated scalp.

ISAAC THOMPSON, 27 years old, of 1554 South Woodstock street, lacerations of scalp.

WILLIAM REASON, colored, 18 years old, of 1740 Rodman street, fractured jaw, body contusions.

HENRY HALE, colored, 50 years old, of 400 Eldridge street, broken arm.

NONAH REWS, 33 years old, colored, of 1838 Naudain street, dying; three broken ribs and multiple body and head lacerations.

MILLARD BERRY, colored, 28 years old, of 2623 Annin street, scalp abrasions.

GORDON MATENSON, 38 years old, of 2747 Titan street, lacerated scalp.

WILLIAM NAHAR, 29 years old, of 1406 South Nineteenth street, lacerated scalp.

HENRY HUFF, 25 years old, of 2745 Titan street, lacerated forehead.

ROBERT WILSON, 26 years old, colored, of 2043 Federal street, lacerated scalp.

EDWARD NABY, colored, 38 years old, 2737 Titan street. Bullet in left arm and jaw fractured by bullet.

L. LEM CARTER, colored, 27 years old, 2536 Alder street. Bullet in left leg.

RIOTING CURED IN EAST ST. LOUIS SAYS BRUNDAGE

The St Louis Argus Jan 2 1918

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.—Edward J. Brundage, Attorney General of Illinois, declared in a report on prosecutions of East St. Louis race riot cases, submitted to the Senate today by Senator Sherman, that Illinois has but one law for all nationalities, that all are entitled to protection of life and property and that "they will get it."

Race Rioting Cured

In commenting on the report, Senator Sherman praised the Attorney General and State Officials, saying:

"With hardly an exception, the cases were tried as they were set, and with the described results, in less than five months from the time of the riot. The forces of the Attorney General are ready to continue the prosecutions at the next term of court.

"Just before the first riot in East St. Louis, one of the lawyers of the city, in addressing a white meeting which was considering the race question, advised the people that there was no law in Illinois against mob violence.

"The trial of the riot cases has shown the people of that county that there is probably more law against this sort of crime than any other. At least, the lawyer who made the statement probably now thinks so.

"As a matter of fact law enforcement is picking up in this locality, and race rioting has probably been cured for some time to come. There is one law in Illinois for all nationalities, whites and Negroes, Italians and Greeks, Frenchmen and Englishmen, Irishmen and Germans. They are all entitled to the protection of their lives and property and they will get it."

CALLS ON CONGRESS TO PUBLISH REPORT OF EAST ST. LOUIS INVESTIGATION.

The St Louis Mill News

Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, Would Fain Keep Facts Hidden.

March 9 1918.

(Special to the News.)

New York, March 1, 1918.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady, has addressed the following communication to Congressman Ben Johnson of Kentucky, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the East St. Louis riots, in which one hundred and two Negroes were shot, burned and hanged, in July, 1917, at East St. Louis, in which six thousand Negroes were driven from their homes and in which at least $400,000 worth of property was destroyed. A similar letter protesting against the non-publication of the committee's report was sent to Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of House. The letter follows:

Hon. Benj. Johnson, Chairman Con. Com. on East St. Louis Riots,

Dear Sir: We are informed in the Congressional Record of February 4, you are quoted as saying that it would not be necessary to print a full report of the investigation of your committee in the East St. Louis riots, because to do so would require an expenditure of about five thousand dollars. This Association, composed of representative citizens of both races, deeply interested in the welfare of the nation and of the colored people, most respectfully but earnestly requests that your committee recommend to Congress that a complete report of your investigation of the East St. Louis riots be published that it may be accessible to the citizens of the country at large. The Congressional file room, we would remind you, is accessible to only a small proportion of the citizens of the country, both white and colored, who are interested in the findings of your committee. It would, in our judgment, be indefensible for Congress, since it authorized the investigation, to refuse to print a full account of the testimony and findings. This investigation was ordered for the purpose of getting at the facts and fixing the blame for the horrors that resulted from the mob violence which prevailed. Six thousand Negroes were driven out of their homes, many were deliberately murdered by shooting, burning and hanging, and, according to an investigation made by this Association, approximately $400,000 worth of property belonging to both races, whites and Negroes, was burned and destroyed.

The country will not be satisfied with anything less than full publicity.

Respectfully yours,

John R. Shillady, Secretary.

St. Louis Wipes Out Disgrace of Race Riots And Plans Better City

N Y C TRIBUNE

FEBRUARY 3, 1918

[*Special Correspondence*]

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 2.—East St. Louis, disgraced by the horrible negro race riot which occurred on July 2, 1917, claims to have made greater progress since that date, a period of seven months, than it achieved in the whole course of its existence prior to that tragedy.

The most important achievements, as outlined by Joseph N. Fining, secretary and general manager of the Chamber of Commerce, are the substitution of the commission form for the aldermanic system of city government; the punishment of the guilty participants in the riot; the inauguration of the city beautiful movement by the organization of a City Plan Committee, and deliberate, systematic work, upon the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce, for better governmental, civic and living conditions, for establishment of higher civic ideals and standards, and for the inculcation of a live civic patriotism.

"It was generally recognized," said Mr. Fining, "that there could have been no riot had the government commanded respect. Business men and citizens were nearly unanimous that the source of the trouble was political. The government's arm was weak, and this weakness invited disorder and disturbance. All the deficiencies of East St. Louis were traceable to political conditions and governmental incapacity.

"In a strenuous attempt to prevent the tragedy, the Chamber of Commerce graphically described it in advance and made the proper kind of eloquent warning to avert it.

"These precautionary efforts failing, the Chamber of Commerce promptly and voluntarily took charge of the disastrous situation and restored order. One of the very first steps taken was the creation of a prosecutions committee to cause the punishment of the rioters, and it was this committee which began securing evidence and which immediately enlisted the active support of the state officers. This committee, therefore, deserves the credit for restoring respect for the law.

"The next step would have to be, of course, to rectify political conditions and produce efficient government. The aspect was civic and political, and the Chamber of Commerce then organized the Committee of One Hundred, composed of leading manufacturers and merchants, as a permanent civic association.

"Through a sub-committee this general committee completed the work begun by the Chamber of Commerce of reorganizing the Police Department, raised a fund of $120,000 and installed a strong police force.

"Next, the Rotary Club launched the movement for the commission form of government, and this change was accomplished, through the coöperation of practically all associations, by a vote of two to one.

Plans Laid for City Beautiful

"The Chamber of Commerce then took up again the plans that it had formulated early in the year, but had set aside on account of the abnormal situation which followed the riot. It created a City Plan Committee, and opened the city beautiful campaign with the City Planning Exhibition of the American Institute of Architects. Already plans are being developed for major traffic thoroughfares, more playgrounds and zoning and housing arrangements.

"The reforms are fundamental. First, the political and governmental wrongs are radically rectified. Second, definite plans are made for improving the physical condition of the city and bettering working and living conditions. Third, with these changes has come a new and aggressive civic pride.

"No doubt the world at large has wondered why a community permitted politics to become so debasing. The answer is obvious—that nearly all cities have had equally nefarious political and governmental conditions, but this state prevailed in East St. Louis coincident with critical general circumstances. Disreputable politics in East St. Louis was, in fact, the immediate consequence of the city's prosperity.

"East St. Louis is a natural industrial centre, and it doubles its population every ten years. It is located virtually in the coal fields, and at the city limits are practically all the raw materials and adjuncts of manufacture. East St. Louis combines the lowest cost of manufacture with a central geographical situation, and its marvellously rapid growth is wholly natural and logical.

"We are working systematically to make East St. Louis the ideal manufacturing centre, the best governed and most beautiful and attractive industrial centre. We have laid the foundations in the past few months for these results, and we are rapidly realizing our desires."

C. M. E. Gen. Conference Pass Resolutions to Investigate East St. Louis Riots

May 8 1918

To the Editor of the Defender:

It is a matter of note that the C. M. E. General Conference, now in session in this city, is the first national body of our Race to follow your advice to ask congress to publish the result of the investigation of the East St. Louis riot by the congressional committee. They at least realize the importance of keeping after congress and about the need of keeping up an agitation on this matter until something is done. The outcome of that investigation will do more to let the world know the facts than any other thing that could possibly be done. We are the greatest sufferers, and therefore we should be the ones to push the matter. Chicago

The example of the C. M. E. Conference should be followed by every other organization in the country. Would it not be a good idea, Mr. Editor, to keep up the agitation by placing this demand in your columns every week? We have got to show congress and the people, and there is no better way to do it than through the columns of the "World's Greatest Weekly."

Very truly yours,

IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT.

LAYS BLAME FOR RIOTS

PHILA PA EVE LEDGER

AUGUST 10, 1918

U. S. Attorney Kane Says "White Kane Says "White Hoodlums" Are Largely Responsible

United States Attorney Kane today blamed "a few white hoodlums" for the recent race rioting between negroes and whites.

"It is the duty of every law-abiding and order-loving citizen to co-operate in putting an end to the race riots," he said. "They directly violate the request of President Wilson that Americans refrain from taking part in mob movements. These riots that have occurred are due to the actions of a few white hoodlums.

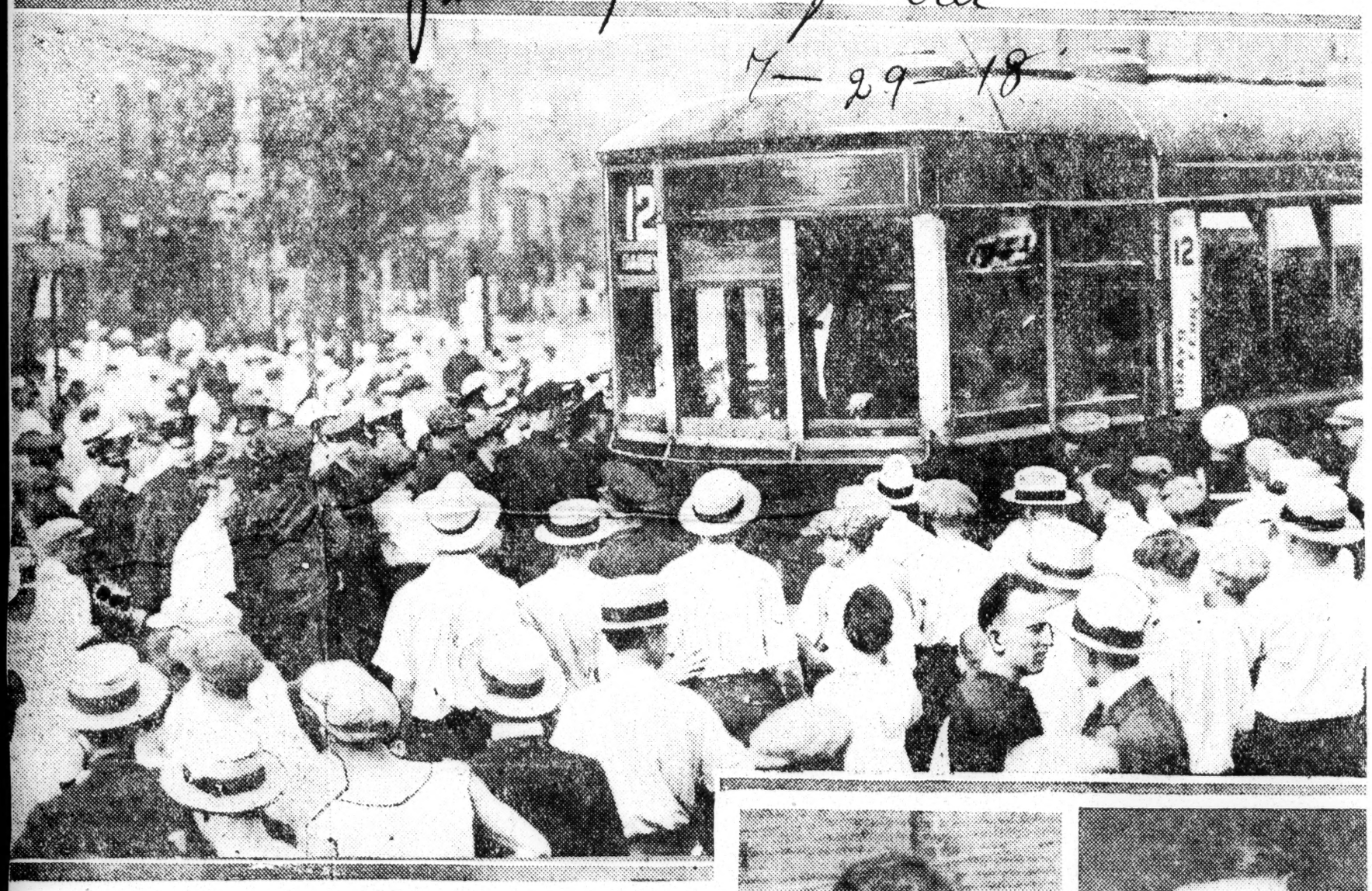
"I will co-operate fully with the police to stamp out the disorders. The police have been doing good work, considering their limited facilities, and the lack of sufficient men to make the police department complete."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Riots — 1918.

BITTER RACE STRUGGLE IN DOWNTOWN SECTION

Philadelphia Inquirer
7—29—18



Upper—Crowd at 28th and Federal street during yesterday's riots trying to take negroes off Darby car. Lower, left to right—Policeman Thomas McVay, who was killed, and Detective Thomas Myers.

NEGROES FLEE EAST SIDE

JUNE 5, 1918

HEARING RIOT RUMORS

Rumors there might be a repetition of negro riots in East St. Louis caused hundreds of negroes last night to cross the free bridge and come to St. Louis. The strike of the employes of the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company, which was adjudicated early last night, occasioned a feeling of unrest in the negro quarters on the East Side.

Late yesterday afternoon telephone calls at the police headquarters in East St. Louis became frequent, inquiring if there were disturbances in the negro sections in East St. Louis. The police, upon investigation, discovered no trouble. Late last night the negroes became anxious and inquired of the police if trouble was anticipated. They were assured that everything was quiet after the police visited the negro section of the city.

The appearance of the patrolmen occasioned further anxiety and scores of negroes came to St. Louis.

MAN SHOT IN ATTACK ON NEGRESS' HOME

PHILA PA EVE LEDGER
JULY 27, 1918

White Mob Throws Bricks Through Window and Woman Fires Into Crowd

One man was shot in the leg last midnight when he and about twenty other white men, the police say, attacked the home of Mrs. Della White Bond, a negress, 2936 Ellsworth street. Mrs. Bond, according to the police, fired into the crowd, the bullet striking Joseph Kelly, 2311 Carpenter street.

The men gathered in front of the Bond home a few minutes before midnight. Bricks were hurled through the windows of the house and several shots were fired by members of the crowd. A bullet crashed through the window at 2932 Ellsworth street.

The men scattered as Mrs. Bond appeared at a window with a revolver. She fired once, police assert, and Kelly fell with a bullet in one leg. As the crowd dispersed, a platoon of police-

men charged up the street. Only two men were caught, William A. Kelly, brother of the injured man, and John Hart, 1251 South Newkirk street.

Racial prejudice, the police say, incited the attack.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
JULY 2, 1918

THE NEGRO IS HELPING.

The East St. Louis massacre of one year ago today was an event which, there is the best of reason to believe, could not occur again in East St. Louis, and will never occur again in America.

This does not mean that lawlessness has wholly disappeared. It is too early to be confident that banded acts of violence may not in future be committed against individuals, black as well as white. But the peculiar horror of the East St. Louis atrocity—its evil eminence above other concerted crimes—was that it was committed not against individuals, suspected of certain offenses, but against a race, and against every representative of that race who was within reach. The East St. Louis murderers did not try to find and punish the particular negroes who had committed a crime. They went after the nearest and most inoffensive of the blacks, and they burned those who hid in their homes and slaughtered those who came out to plead for their lives.

Labor conditions which fostered race feeling on the East Side do not now exist. The law has been, to some extent, vindicated by the prompt trial and imprisonment of a considerable number of the leaders in the crime of July 2, 1917. But a greater reason for optimism as to the future lies in the changed attitude of the whole people, in all sections, toward negro fellow-citizens. The negro soldier is fighting in France for the same cause, and with the same courage, as the white soldier. And not even the worst negrophobe will now deny that, while the negro is helping to make the world safe for democracy, America should be kept safe for his own kindred.

E. ST. LOUIS MAYOR IS TO FACE TRIAL

Chicago Defender
2—2—18

Cases Will Be Resumed Monday in Circuit Court at Belleville

East St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 1.—Riot case trials will be resumed Monday in the circuit court at Belleville. A special panel of jurors has been drawn for the week. The most important case set for trial is that of Mayor Mollman of East St. Louis, who is under indictment on a charge of malfeasance of office. His case is set for Feb. 6.

On Monday, Dr. Horace King, a physician, and John Love will be tried on a charge of murder. The indictment states that they killed an "unknown white man." Dr. King several months ago was declared of unsound mind by a jury and ordered admitted to the asylum at Anna, Ill. He recovered after four weeks of treatment and was sent back to the Belleville jail. The two men are also under indictment on charges of assault to commit murder.

Another riot case set for trial is that of Cornelius Meehan, and Cornelius Hickey, former East St. Louis police officer, who are charged with conspiracy and riot. Judge Heard of Freeport, Ill., will preside.

BLAME OFFICIALS FOR RACE RIOTS AT EAST ST. LOUIS; SOLDIERS CONDEMNED

Chicago Defender
7-12-19

Washington, D. C., July 12.—One of the most appalling recitals of crimes, corruption and immorality that ever came to the attention of congress was presented in the house of representatives on Saturday.

It was the 15,000 word report of the house committee, composed of Represenatives Johnson of Kentucky, Foster and Foss of Illinois, Raker of California and Cooper of Wisconsin, which investigated the race riots and murders in East St. Louis a year ago.

The committee found that the riots were caused by race hatred bred by the importation of thousands of Southern men by industrial plants and railroads, the Race men displacing white laborers, who were driven to want by lack of work. Union labor is absolved of blame, however, for inciting riots.

Col. Clayton Parised

For the failure to restrain the lawless elements and preserve order the committee blames "the corrupt and incompetent city government of East St. Louis," the connection of which with the most degraded denizens of the community is traced in detail.

The committee scores Col. S. C. Tripp, assistant quartermaster general of the Illinois National Guard, as a "parlor warrior," but commends Col. S. B. Clayton of the Fourth infantry for gallantry and efficiency.

The conduct of the Illinois guardsmen, who fraternized with the mob and failed to do their duty, is pronounced a disgrace.

Paragraph to Governor

"The governor of Illinois has a responsibility in this matter that he cannot evade," says the report. "The militia of the state are under his control; he can arraign militiamen for misconduct; he can remove officers for inefficiency; he can institute a thorough inquiry that will expose the criminal and the incompetent."

The committee gives "special commendation to Attorney General Brundage and his assistant, Mr. Middlekauf, for their vigorous prosecution of the offenders which resulted in the conviction of sixty-two persons.

"The attorney general," the report says, "answered every appeal made to him by the good people of East St. Louis and St. Clair county, and virtually without assistance from the local authorities, remedied many evils.

"Assistant Attorney General Middlekauf had active charge of the prosecutions growing out of the riot, and he showed neither fear nor favor. Capable, determined and courageous, he allowed neither political influence nor personal appeals to swerve him from the strict line of duty."

Called a Plague Spot

It is a revolting picture the committee gives of East St. Louis. The description would slander the reputation of the wildest, most dissolute mining camp of the old frontier.

"East St. Louis for many years has been a plague spot; within its borders and throughout its environs, every offense in the calendar of crime, and every lapse in moral and public decency has been openly committed, each day increasing the terrors of the law-abiding," the report says. "Sodom and Gomorrah were model Christian communities by comparison. No terms of condemnation applied to the men who were responsible for the appalling conditions revealed before your committee can be too severe. In many cases they deserve the extreme penalty.

Left Nothing to Chance

"The purposes of the politicians, of both political parties, who found East St. Louis respected and prosperous, and in a few years robbed its treasury, gave away valauble franchises, sank it in the mire of pollution, and brought upon it national censure and disgrace, was deliberate. They united to elect men to high office who would further their schemes of spoliation, even when they feared to share their plunder.

"It was a conspiracy as shameless as it was confident. They left nothing to chance.

"The gang that took possession of East St. Louis harbored the offiscourings of the earth. The vag, the safeblower and the stickup man flocked to its sheltering arms, safe from arrest or disturbance. The good people of this sorely afflicted community were powerless."

The committee traces in detail the "greed that made crooks of the politicians, made money grabbers of the manufacturers, who pitted white labor against blacks; drove organized labor from their plants, brought thousands of inefficient Negroes from the South, crowding the white men from their positions. All this stirred the fires of race hatred until it finally culminated in bloody, pitiless riot, arson and wanton murder."

Vice Without Limit

Corruption was bi-partisan, producing a "shameless debauchery of the electorate," spreading from the city hall, "filtered through carefully laid conduits into every stret and alley, into the hotels where girls, mere children of 15 years of age, were violated; into the low dance halls, where schoolgirls listened to lewd songs and engaged in lascivious dances; and, in the interval, retired to assignation rooms with the drunken brutes who frequented the resorts; into the gambling houses where poorly paid workmen were robbed of their daily earnings; into the 350 saloons which kept open on Sunday, many of them running without a license; into the barrel houses where the vilest of whisky was sold in bottles; the resort of vagrants and drunkards; rendezvous of criminals and schools of crime."

Police Called Inefficient

Mayor Mollman the committee pronounced the tool of "a gang of conscienceless politicians exploiting the city, and the majority of his police force had served an apprenticeship as connivers at corrupt elections, as protectors of lawless saloons and hotels run openly as assignation houses. They turned criminals loose at the dictation of politicians and divided with grafting justices of the peace the fines that should have gone into the treasury."

Rioters jailed by Col. Clayton and his soldiers were freed by the police and numerous instances of police complicity in the rioting are given. Scathing denunciation is uttered of Mayor Mollman's responsibility for these conditions.

State's Attorney Criticized

The committee names and describes one by one the vicious characters who controlled Mollman and their corrupt depredations upon the city, which took myriad forms of graft and legalized vice of the lowest order.

Hubert Schaumleffel, state's attorney of St. Clair county, is described as "devoid of character" and the "boon companion of the low and dissolute; the ready servant of the scheming politicians; at heart a sympathizer with criminals whom he should have prosecuted relentlessly."

The day of the riot, "with the mob rushing through the streets, hundreds of houses in flames, and men, women and children victims of the rifle, pistol and the bludegon, State's Attorney Schaumleffel staggered drunken along the way, heedless of the crimes that were being committed in his presence and callous to the cries of the injured and dying."

Part Is Unprintable

The committee describes the experiences of white slaves in the police-protected dens too revolting for publication.

Coming down to the efforts to quell the riots, the report says:

"It may be well at this point to describe Col. Tripp, because he fills an important role in this tragedy.

"When the adjutant general's office summned Col. Tripp he answered the call arrayed in a seersucker suit and a dainty straw hat, after having, as he informed your committee, hastily picked his handbag with a lot of toilet articles. He brought no uniform with him, and, although it was his duty to face and quell a riotous mob, at no time was he garbed as a soldier.

Tripp Called Hindrance

"Evidently it was his intention to obtain some bullet-proof point of vantage from which he could view the turbulent scenes in perfect safety; while, with a megaphone, he could command and dispose of his troops. After hours of consultation with his companion in timidity and inefficiency, the mayor, he ventured in the direction of the mob, and, according to his own testimony, saw a helpless Negro with a rope around his neck being dragged to his death.

"It is the unanimous opinion of every witness who saw Col. Tripp on that fateful day that he was a hindrance instead of a help to the troops; that he was ignorant of his duties, blind to his responsibilities, and deaf to every intelligent appeal that was made to him. His presence in East St. Louis was a reproach to the assistant adjutant general who sent him there, and a reflection on the judgment of the governor for burdening his staff with so hopeless an incompetent.

"When Col. Tripp was asked why he spent four hours in the city hall, with East St. Louis in the hands of a murderous mob, and failed to take charge of his troops, who were sorely in need of a commander, he absolved himself of all responsibility by answering: 'The president never goes out of his office.' And so, by comapring himself to the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, he was perfectly satisfied with his conduct."

On the question of the cause of the riots the committee says:

"The officers of the mills and factories placed the blame at the door of oragnized labor; but the overwhelming weight of testimony, to which is added the convictions of the committee, ascribes the mob spirit and its murderous manifestations to the bitter race feeling that had grown up between the whites and the blacks."

CROWD CHASES NEGRO AND ATTACKS CHURCH

He Had Fired Into Crowd in Fairmount Park During a Fight

PHILA. PA. NORTH AMERICAN
AUGUST 9, 1918

Windows in a negro Baptist church, Twenty-seventh and York streets, were smashed by several hundred men in search of a negro who had fired several shots into a crowd in Fairmount Park, near Strawberry Mansion, during a fight between white and blacks last night.

The negro ran toward the church and the crowd thought he entered the building, where religious services were being held. Negroes inside the church, hearing the shouts and yells, locked the doors and crouched behind seats until riot calls had been turned in and police arrived on the scene.

Police arrested a negro seen running away from the crowd and charged him with having done the shooting. He gave his name as John Lee, of Seybert street above York.

During the fight in the Park, which was started by a negro making an insulting remark about a sailor with a girl, Edward Hinton, a negro living on Seybert street near Thompson, was severely beaten and is in a critical condition in the Woman's Homeopathic Hospital.

Police of three districts patrolled the streets all night to prevent another outbreak.

INDICTMENTS, RACE RIOT CASE

The Freeman April 13, 1918

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 9.—Five indictments, resulting from the recent congressional inquiry into the East St. Louis race riots, have been returned by the federal grand jury at Cairo, Ill., it was learned today. The indictments are based on the testimony of Myrtle Gardner, who said she had been held as a white slave at a hotel here.

DR. LEROY BUNDY'S TRIAL POSTPONED

The Chicago Defender

Citizens Angered by Conduct of N. A. A. C. P. When Its Support Was Withdrawn From the Bundy Defense

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13.—The trial of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, the much persecuted East St. Louis dentist, was postponed last Tuesday at Waterloo, Ill., to November 18. His friends believe and hope that he will be able to clear himself of this infamous charge, which to us is a matter of vital importance to the Race.

At the benefit given at the Booker Washington theater in this city under the auspices of the Booster's club, of which Charley Mills is the president, the crowd was so large that some damage was done to the theater by the spectators and Mr. Turpin will gladly make the needed repairs. At last accounts over $450 was turned over to Dr. Bundy for his defense, with several ticket sellers to be heard from.

N. A. A. C. P. Makes Blunder

The recent criticism of the course taken by Dr. Bundy by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has not injured his cause to any appreciable extent in this city, as the public does not agree with the association on the grounds it has taken. It should make the fight for Dr. Bundy because of the Race's interests which are involved, whether it likes the stand he takes with reference to the organization or not. An honest difference of opinion ought not prove insurmountable. The association should defend Bundy in spite of any personal matters which it does not approve. That is exactly what the people are paying their money into it for.

DR. BUNDY'S BOND IS REDUCED TO $14,000

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

St. Louis, Mo., March 8.—Through the untiring efforts of his attorneys Dr. Leroy N. Bundy's bond was reduced from $24,000 to $14,000 recently in the Circuit court at Belleville, Ill. by Judge Crow. The reduction was not opposed by the state. This much abused man can now be temporarily given his liberty if friends in Illinois can qualify for $28,000, according to the Illinois law requiring security in an amount double the bond.

This is an opportunity for the Race to show the metal of which it is made. Mrs. Bundy, who resides with her parents at 4227 W. Cottage avenue, this city, has been untiring in her efforts. She has had the whole-hearted assistance of some friends, among whom none have been more zealous than the Defender and its staff. Any one assisting in raising Dr. Bundy's bond can rest absolutely secure in the conviction that he is worthy and will not shun the issue raised by the charge placed against him by his political foes and the Race's enemies.

Riots – 1918

EAST ST. LOUIS HERO NEAR TRIAL FOR LIFE

New York News 8-B-B

ANS. N. A. A. C. P.

DR. BUNDY DECLARES ASSOCIATION FAILED HIM IN CRISIS AND PROMISES FULL EXPOSE WHEN CASE IS SETTLED

Under Restraint Now Brave Dentist Who Rallied His Race During Outbreak Alleges False Statement by Lawyers—His Own Friends Secured Release

To Messrs. Studin & Shillady,
Care N. A. A. C. P., 70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

It is with great pain and heartfelt regret that I read your published statement which misrepresented me and threatened to do damage to my great and sacred cause. For the life of me I could see no justification of your unkindly act. What puzzled me more it was difficult for me to discover your motive.

First, either intentionally or unintentionally I sincerely hope the latter), you greatly misrepresented me and conveyed to the general public upon which I am much dependent at this time, a false notion as to my conduct—inserting statements which I did not make to you or anybody else. While your public statement contains some of my words as a whole, it seriously misrepresented me.

Second, you accuse me of not properly reporting to you as representative of the N. A. A. C. P. on one hand and on the other hand I claim to you and claim now that I was under no obligations to report to you however true it might be that I should report to those under whom I operated. I am certainly grateful to the N. A. A. C. P. for whatever interest it took in me and whatever help it afforded me. I am persuaded that your Association did aid me to a good degree, but I know as well as you know that at a most critical time in my case while I was still in prison, there arose in my judgment a critical moment, a veritable crisis in my affairs, when in my judgment very rapid action was not being taken by your Association which brought no response, I deemed it absolutely necessary to seek aid elsewhere. I found a group of friendly spirits in the State of Illinois and Missouri, to whom I committed my interest and there met with speedy and ready response whom to the day of my death I shall always appreciate. For it is entirely due to this group of friends that I enjoy my temporary liberty. From that time until this I have been operating under these auspices of newly organized friends to whom I have been reporting and shall in future report.

And I can assure you and all interested friends that I shall not hesitate to do this (make a complete answer and report), when the proper time comes. I shall have much to say later, but for the present, I must refuse to be turned aside from my paramount duty in preparing my defense.

I sincerely wish to thank you, the officers and members of your Association for any and everything that you may have done to help me and offer my inexpressible thanks to the many other friends and particularly the organization in Illinois and Missouri for the extraordinary aid and good will shown me in my perilous hour.

Aug. 5, 1918. L. N. BUNDY.

2 WHITES KILLED, 2 OTHERS DYING, IN RACE RIOTS; 33 MEN WOUNDED

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
JULY 29, 1918

Lynching Is Narrowly Averted; Booze Starts Outbreak

150 COPS AND SPECIALS OUT; 250 MARINES READY

Force Covering Ten Blocks Makes 40 Arrests; Unable to Prevent Later Clashes

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT

One Dies Attempting to Rush Barricaded House; Mate Fatally Wounded

Two white men, one of them a policeman, are dead as a result of a series of riots between whites and negroes which began early yesterday in South Philadelphia and broke out intermittingly during the afternoon and night.

Thirty-three others, a majority negroes, were hurt in the twenty-four-hour battle of revolvers, brick and clubs. Three are in a critical condition. One, a negro, narrowly escaped lynching.

Dead

POLICEMAN THOMAS McVAY, 24 years old, 2756 Oakford street, a patrol driver of the Twentieth and Federal streets station.

HUGH LAVERY, 42 years old, 1234 South Twenty-sixth street.

Seriously Injured

POLICEMAN THOMAS MYERS, 2212 Titan street, of the Twentieth and Federal streets station.

FRANK DONAHUE, 1325 South Stanley street.

THOMAS SCULLY, 34 years old, a negro, 2031 Fernon street.

Others Injured

ALBERT HANKERSON, 2603 Mantua street.

JOSEPH BUSH, same address.

ISAAC THOMPSON, 1554 South Woodstock street.

EDWIN NOLEY, 2733 Titan street.

HENRY HALE, 400 Eldridge street.

NOAH BEWZ, 1838 Naudain street.

M. DERRY, 2623 Almond street.

GORDON MATTHEWSON, 2747 Titan street.

HENRY HUFF, 2745 Titan street.

ROBERT WILSON, 2043 Federal street.

JOSEPH BUTLER, 4849 Haverford avenue.

JOSEPH KELLY, 2311 Carpenter street.

GEORGE MILLER, 1217 South Twenty-seventh street.

JOSEPH FLEMING, 1524 South Ringgold street.

JOSEPH GRAHAM, 2928 South Van Pelt street.

JOHN RILEY, 1243 South Twenty-seventh street.

JOHN M. POLEN, 2717 Titan street.

LEM CARTER, 2536 Alter street, gunshot wound in left leg.

ISAAC BRADFORD, 2220 Morton street, fractured jaw.

Saloons in a wide district where outbreaks have occurred will be closed today by police orders. Lieutenant Myers of Twentieth and Federal streets, made the rounds of saloons in the territory bounded by Twenty-fourth and Thirty-seventh streets, Grays Ferry road to Bainbridge street, late last night, and ordered them not to open at midnight.

Barricaded Negro Shot Policeman

McVay, the policeman killed, was to have been married within a month to Marie Duffy, 2613 Reed street. He was the support of a widowed mother.

The policeman gave his life in a brave attempt to enter a barricaded house to arrest a negro suspected as one of the leaders in one of the many outbreaks yesterday afternoon.

For several days trouble between negroes and whites in a district comprising ten blocks near Twentieth and Federal streets has resulted in occasional street fights and brawls. White residents of the neighborhood have been angered by negroes moving into the district.

The first serious outbreak occurred early yesterday morning in Federal street between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh. Fleeing from several white men, a negro barricaded himself in a house in Annin street near Twenty-sixth.

While a mob outside howled and tried to reach him, the negro opened a window and fired blindly with a revolver. Lavery, who ran out of his house at the sound of the shooting, fell with a bullet thru his heart.

Enraged by Lavery's death, the mob kept batering away at the doors of the house. George Miller, an uncle of Lavery, fell next with a bullet wound in the leg.

Doors were finally battered down, the crowd charged and captured Jesse Butler, Haverford avenue near Fiftieth street, the negro accused of shooting Lavery. Butler, beaten almost to insensibility, was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, later arrested and yesterday held without bail before Magistrate Baker.

With Butler's arrest the appetite of the mob seemed to be appeased and there was no further trouble until shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From then until late last night one riot call after another kept police in the district scurrying from one clash to another.

In the most serious of these Policeman McVey was shot. Police say the negroes got a quantity of booze somewhere, hid it in one of the houses in the neighborhood, and after they spent the morning drinking started on the warpath.

A chance meeting between a white man and a negro on the street started a fight immediately. Other whites and negroes colleted, seemingly from alleys, swinging clubs and fists, throwing brickbats and stones.

Now and then a negro would be caught with a revolver. One negro arrested carried a rifle. Police were summoned from city hall and from neighboring districts to quell one disturbance after another.

Two Policemen Shot by Negro

McVey, responding to one of these calls, went to a house in Titan street near Twenty-seventh. Charles A. Larkey, a sailor in the navy, of 2623 Oakford street, said he saw a negro leaning from a window in the house flourishing a revolver.

Negroes and whites were battling in front of the house. McVay bravely forced his way thru the crowd to arrest the negro with the revolver.

The policeman had just mounted the steps before the house when there was a shot and McVay rolled down the steps. Blood was spurting from a wound in his chest. He died soon afterward.

Thomas Myers, 2212 Titan street, another policeman, who came to McVay's rescue, was shot. Frank Donahue, 1325 South Stanley street, reached out to catch Myers as he fell and he was also shot. Both of these men are in a critical condition.

Get Supposed Slayer by Rush

Other policemen rushed into the house and arrested Henry Huff, a negro, accused of killing McVay. Several other arrests were made, and the mob again dispersed.

But the mob was not quieted. Again and again there were clashes in different parts of the downtown section. In Wharton street several negroes driving by in a carriage were stoned by whites on the sidewalk.

One hundred and fifty policemen from all parts of the city patrolled the ten blocks in the trouble zone, but couldn't prevent almost hourly clashes during the late afternoon and evening.

Near Wharton Square, at Twenty-fourth and Wharton streets, Thomas Scully, a negro, 34 years old, Fernon street near Twentieth, met a white man last night. Black and white fists flew out immediately.

Other negroes appeared suddenly to aid Scully. Other whites came to join in the fray. Scully was overpowered and thrown to the street.

"Lynch him," some one cried. The other negroes ran as a white man hurried away to find a rope.

Negro Shot in Head

Policeman Rothermal, one of the patrol in the trouble zone, plunged into the crowd. Before he could reach the negro there was a shot, and Scully was hit in the head with a bullet. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

As a white man was leaving a street car at Twenty-third and Wharton streets

Ezra Thompson, a negro, Woodstock street near Tasker, threatened him with a revolver. Thirty white men left the car immediately, attacked the negro and, after disarming him, gave him a severe beating. He was arrested.

One negro, Elvert Hankson, Manton street above Twenty-sixth, rushed into the street with a rifle in his hands. He also was disarmed and arrested.

Policemen Flannigan and Holland, walking in Wharton street, were attacked by a mob of fifteen negroes. Swinging their blackjacks, the two policemen charged the crowd, called for help and arrested nine negroes.

Nearly all of the thirty injured treated at the hospital are negroes. Several white men were injured, but a majority of them went to physicians in the neighborhood to have their wounds dressed.

After the shooting of McVay, Detective Belshaw, of the murder squad, and several policemen made a round-up of negroes suspected of a part in the rioting. Many of those in the hospital were placed under arrest.

Rumors that negroes from other parts of the city were gathering to invade the riot district caused police to establish a guard around the district. One of these patrols, at 11 o'clock last night, saw thirty or more negroes prowling about a lumber yard in the neighborhood of the Schuylkill arsenal, Twenty-fifth street and Grays Ferry road.

Immediately the negroes opened fire with revolvers on the police, who returned the fire. The negroes scattered thruout the yard and hid beneath the piles of lumber.

The police charged thru the yard and captured four negroes. For nearly an hour they kept up a battle with the others hidden among the lumber piles, finally routing out four others and arresting them. Both negroes and police kept up an exchange of shots while the search was going on.

Shots fired from the window of a house near Twenty-sixth and Ellsworth streets caused the police to enter the house. They arrested a negro woman and her two children.

Mills Takes Charge of Case

Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills went to the Twentieth and Federal streets station last night and took personal charge of the situation. Company A, home defense reserves, recruited in the district, was mobilized for service. A company of marines was also held at the navy yard ready for emergency.

Late last night, after the police had stationed a group on every corner in the riot zone, outbreaks became less frequent. The police scattered crowds as rapidly as they gathered. Negroes, as a rule, remained off the streets.

RACE RIOTING LESSENS IN SOUTH PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, July 29.—With the saloons in the affected area closed by order of the police and nearly 400 patrolmen on duty, comparative quiet prevailed tonight in South Philadelphia, where three persons have been killed and scores injured since early Sunday in race riots. The police were augmented by four companies of home reserves.

The only disturbance tonight occurred when a negro shot a white woman in the arm, inflicting a slight wound. Immediately a large crowd of whites gathered and threatened the negro with violence, but the police managed to get him safely to the police station.

Sporadic outbursts, in which one negro was shot to death and others badly beaten, occurred during the day. A large number of arrests were made. The majority of the forty-eight prisoners arrested yesterday were held in bail on charges of inciting to riot.

"Ramsey Was Not The Officer"

So Declared Two Negro Policemen—All Other Witnesses Say He Was—Johnson and Woods Could Not Identify Him—Ramsey Finally Landed In Moyamensing By Judge Wessel

On Friday, September 20, Policeman Robert Ramsey, who was charged with the murder of Riley Bullock, a few weeks ago, in the station house, was again refused bail. The hearing to release him on a writ of habeas corpus was held before Judge Henry N. Wessel. District Attorney John H. Maurer represented the Commonwealth; Lawyer Wm. W. Lucas, the accused policeman, and G. Eward Dickerson, the Colored Protective League.

The audience in the court room were held spellbound as the witnesses, both men, women and girls dramatically told how Officers Robert Ramsey and John Schneider beat up Bullock as they lead him for over two blocks to the station house. Ramsey, in shirt sleeves and blue pants, held him by one sleeve and beat him over the head with his blackjack, while Schneider held him by the other sleeve and beat him over the head with the butt end of a revolver. When Bullock raised his hand over his head to protect himself Schneider would draw it down and Ramsey would continue beating him.

Meanwhile, poor Bullock was crying out "For God's sake, don't kill me, I haven't done anything."

One witness testified that when one colored woman cried out, "Don't you hit that man anymore," one of the policemen replied, "Shut up, you black ———, we will give you some."

The witnesses would even turn and point the accusing finger at Ramsey and Schneider and say "that man." Every one of the ten or twelve witnesses maintained that they did not see the shooting, but that they heard the sound of a shot immediately after Bullock was taken into the station house and that a few moments later they saw him brought out on a stretcher.

Officers Johnson and Wood, the two colored officers who were in the station house when Bullock was brought in by Officers Schneider and Ramsey, and shot by Officer Ramsey cut a sorry figure at the hearing. They admitted that they were in the station house at the time but said they didn't know who brought him in or how he was shot in the station house. All they knew was that he cried out "Oh, my Lord," after he was shot.

Very positive and emphatic was Judge Wessel when he refused to grant bail. He said, in substance, "I won't bail this man out until there is some explanation. The shooting was evidently done in the station house. I want the lieutenant and every officer in the station house subpoenaed next Friday. It is all wrong that there is no one in the station house who knew anything about the shooting. If it was an accident no one ought to try to shield the accused policeman. If it was not an accidental, the police department ought to be the first one to see the man punished. Everybody has been subponaed except the men inside the station house who really know. If it was an accidental shooting that is one thing. If it was wiful murder inside the station house that is another thing.

When Detective Belshaw stated that he had inquired from people on both sides of the street and learned nothing. Judge Wessel asked him why should he inquire from people who lived on both sides of the street about the shooting when it was done inside of the station house.

Philadelphia is to be congratulated in having a judge and district attorney who will not be camouflaged but who uphold law, order and justice and the highest traditions of the bench and the bar.

TRANSFER POLICE INPHILADELPHIA

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Supt. W. C. Mills has transferred all the police officers who were assigned to the 17th District Police Station, 20th and Federal streets, during the recent race riots to another district. Colored and white officers are no wattached to the station house.

ILLINOIS LICENSE TO KILL AND BURN ONLY $50.

Coming fast upon the heels of the news that the indictment of Mayor Mollman had been quashed, the crowning travesty on justice was reached when six of the indicted rioters were allowed to draw lots as to who was guilty. When men are given to understand that they can commit murder and arson at will for the small sum of $50 and costs, it is little wonder that the East St. Louis race riot of July 2nd, last year assumed the proportions of a bloody and inhuman massacre.

The kind of justice that will send black men to prison for attempting to protect themselves and their homes from blood thirsty semi-civilized savages of the white race is no justice at all and men would be far more safe if the law of the great wild west existed in East St. Louis where every man could carry his trusty six shooter and justice smiled on the man, who was quickest on the draw.

When the enormity of the riot of last July was realized, the press and the people set up a howl that something must be done, some one must be punished, in order that the fair name of the State of Illinois might be purged. This howl was heard from one end of America to the other. More than eleven million Negroes, thousands of whom had been called by the selective draft to defend the cause of liberty and justice, waited with abated breath, hoping the usual vain hope that the law would be supreme and that white men, who in the broad open day light with no attempt at secrecy took it upon themselves to wantonly kill and burn innocent women and children, would be punished by law even though they were white. We must admire the nerve of C. W. Middlekauff, Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, who has the audacity to so distort the law as to make it a lottery, when the murder of Negroes is the issue.

NEGRO WOMAN SLAPPED AND RACE RIOT RESULTS

Hopewell, Va., October 4.—Soldiers from Camp Lee had to be brought here tonight to quell a riot between negroes and foreigners employed at the E. I. DuPont de Nemours munitions plant in which a soldier and two negroes were injured. The trouble began early in the afternoon in an altercation between a negro waitress and a Spaniard named Gomez, who worked in the same restaurant. Gomez, it was said, slapped the woman after discharging her.

By midnight, two companies of soldiers from Camp Lee, 50 military police and a company of state guards ordered here by Governor Davis had managed to control the situation which had reached such proportions that the local police were powerless.

The first outbreak, which began when negroes surrounded the restaurant afte rthe woman was struck, quieted down in short order, but an hour later the crowd returned and street fighting started. The shots attracted other negroes and shooting started in othe rparts of the town, and continued off and on until the military gained complete control.

The soldier who was injured was said to have escaped with a comparatively slight wound, but one of the injured negroes is expected to die.

BLOODY NOSES; BRUISED FACES--- PLUS RACE RIOT

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 17—Race riots broke out at the old Hickory powder plant shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning just as a train of fourteen coaches filled with about 1,200 employes of the operating department, was about to pull out for the Union station in Nashville.

It is estimated that nearly three hundred white men and negroes participated in a general melee.

Bruised faces, bleeding noses and a railroad coach battered and with every window smashed when the train pulled into the city before 2 o'clock this morning bore evidence of the fracas.

The riot was started when white men ordered about a dozen negroes to vocate one of three cars which had been reserved for them and which the white men wanted as they could not find seats in other parts of the train.

Fifty-seven arrests were made by the plant police.

Riots — 1918
ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCR'T
JULY 8, 1918

THE LESSON OF EAST ST. LOUIS.

The report of the Congressional Committee on the East St. Louis riots of July, 1917, which was submitted to the House of Representatives Saturday, is, perhaps, the severest excoriation ever officially inflicted upon an American community, and upon the face of the indictment presented by the committee it is well deserved. This committee was appointed by the House of Representatives upon motion of Representative L. C. Dyer of St. Louis soon after the riots occurred. It is a nonpartisan and nonsectional committee, composed of men of ability and judgment. For weeks it conducted its inquiries in East St. Louis, not confining itself to the immediate causes of the riots, but going deeply into the political, social and industrial conditions of the city that made it possible. Witnesses were examined drawn from all classes, and the underlife of the community was exposed to reveal a depravity amazing even to its own citizens. The report just filed is one of great length and minute detail, and it minces no words and spares no man in its condemnation of the political and social corruption responsible for the awful deeds of those July days.

We shall not rehearse these shocking details here. The principal charges of the report have already been spread before our readers. It is for the City of East St. Louis, the County of St. Clair and the State of Illinois to profit by their revelations and judgments. The state and the county are involved in this thing and certain responsibilities of reform rest upon these divisions. But the onus and the obligation rest chiefly upon the people of East St. Louis. Theirs is the task of cleansing, of fumigating and of purifying if the shame of the city is to be wiped out. Every citizen should have a full copy of this report and should read and study it. It should be made the foundation of a new municipality, a new order of social as well as political conditions that will make impossible a recurrence of such a state of affairs and such a calamity. To the credit of East St. Louis, be it said, it has not waited for this official verdict to begin its redemption, for the good people of the city—and there are many of them—have already seized the opportunity growing out of an awakened civic consciousness to inaugurate reforms in the municipal government and to improve the moral associations. The East St. Louis of today is not, we may believe, the East St. Louis of a year ago, but the city has far to go and much to do before it can be wholly relieved of the odium which has been cast upon it by acts and conditions resulting from the corruption that existed, and this report should be an incentive to the speedy establishment of a new order and a new and high standard of civic morals.

Nor should this lesson be neglected by other American communities. Wherever vice is encouraged and protected by political power, and the citizens are afraid or indifferent, such conditions as these are inevitably bred. East St. Louis is not the only city where they prevail.

N.A.A.C.P. Withdraws From Bundy's Defense

Daily Legal News

St. Louis Branch Had So Recommended in Case Growing Out of East St. Louis Riots

Trial To Be Called in September

New York, July 20.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes the following public statement concerning its relation to Dr. Leroy N. Bunday of East St. Louis with whose defense the charge of complicity in the East St. Louis riots of July, 1917, the Association has heretofore been associated. The statement is signed by Charles H. Studin, Chairman of the Association's Legal Committee, and John R. Shillady, the Association's Secretary. The statement follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is no longer connected in any way with the further defense of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy.

The St. Louis, Mo., Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., under whose immediate supervision the National Headquarters had placed all matters connected with the defense of Dr. Bundy informed the National Officers of the N. A. A. C. P. some weeks ago that it wished to withdraw from further responsibility for the defense of Dr. Bundy, owing to the departures by Dr. Bundy from the conditions established by the N. A. A. C. P. for the proper management of the Bundy defense and for the collection, disbursement and accounting of funds. The National Board of Directors and the executive officers of the N. A. C. P. deferred action regarding the matter, notwithstanding the recommendations of its St. Louis Branch, pending a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, including the opportunity given Dr. Bundy to be heard in person concerning his relations with the Association's representatives in St. Louis.

Following a request of Dr. Bundy that he be given a hearing by the National Board of Directors, a committee was appointed by the Board to hear and pass upon his version of his relations with the St. Louis Branch. This committee appointed a special time, agreeable to Dr. Bundy, and met with him on July 11 in New York at the office of Charles H. Studin, Chairman of the Legal Committee.

At the outset of the hearing, upon the alleged ground that he was not represented by his own attorney and did not have his own stenographer present, Dr. Bundy refused to make a detailed statement in explanation of his relations with the St. Louis Branch. His demeanor throughout the hearing impressed the committee as lacking in frankness and was characterized by an apparently strong desire to avoid disclosing the real facts in the situation to the committee. Based upon the meagre statements he was willing to make, and upon the well authenticated facts in the case, the committee came to the following conclusions:

1. That the N. A. A. C. P. had employed competent and well known attorneys to defend Dr. Bundy and that these attorneys were and are ready to defend him whenever his case comes to trial. The attorneys in question were employed under the personal supervision of the Hon. Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce under President Taft, and a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P.

2. These lawyers were employed with the approval and consent of Dr Bundy and are among the most prominent attorneys of the bar where the trial is to take place. The N. A. A. C. P. has already paid them the sum of $15000 as fees to represent Dr. Bundy.

3. That all the professional assistance required for Dr. Bundy's trial has been provided by the N. A. A. C. P. Further, the National Headquarters has at all times stood ready to raise all the funds necessary for Dr. Bundy's further defense needs.

4. That since Dr. Bundy has been released on bail, he has been going over the country collecting funds for the alleged purpose of engaging additional lawyers whose services are in our judgment entirely unnecessary for the proper conduct of his case.

5. That, although the N. A. A. C. P. had provided him with the services of two excellent law firms, Dr. Bundy now claims that he wants in addition three more firms to assist in the trial of his case; to one of these he states that a retainer fee of approximately $3,000 is to be paid, to another $1,000 has already been paid, and to the third another fee has been promised. In the judgment of the committee, assuming that Dr. Bundy's statement is true that he, or others on his behalf, are paying for these lawyers money, this multiplicity of lawyers can only mean a waste of funds and a duplication of work for which other retained attorneys have already been paid and which they are prepared to perform.

6. That Dr. Bundy has used at least part of the funds collected by him for the support and maintenance of himself and his wife, and he refuses to support himself in any other way pending his trial than upon the proceeds of funds raised for his defense.

7. That Dr. Bundy has declined to account for funds which have been contributed to him for his defense. In view of this attitude on the part of Dr. Bundy, there is no method by which that part of the public which gives him its money will ever be able

to compel him to render an account of what he does with it.

For the aforesaid reasons, the committee recommends that no further contributions on behalf of Dr. Bundy's defense be solicited or received by the N. A. A. C. P. or any of its branches. The committee believes that a great imposition may be practiced upon the public if Dr. Bundy is permitted to solicit and receive money in the promiscuous manner that he has been following.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has made it a principle never to receive money for any purpose which was not entered in its regularly audited books and which it would not account for upon request. It cannot countenance any departure from such procedure and is of the opinion that any other practice may become the source of a scandal which would bring shame to the cause of the Colored people.

The following examples which speak for themselves, are taken from the stenographic report of the hearing granted Dr. Bundy by the Legal Committe of the Association:

"Mr. Studin: What is your source of income?

"Dr. Bundy: In any way I could get it.

"Mr. Studin: Have you worked?

"Dr. Bundy: I don't think that concerns you.

"Mr. Studin: Have you lived on contributions that have been made to you by people who are spending money for your defense?

"Dr. Bundy: No sir, I have not.

Mr. Studin: How have you lived?

"Dr. Bundy: That does not concern you.

"Mr. Studin: Have you incurred any bills that you think the National Association is responsible for?

"Dr. Bundy: Yes.

"Mr. Studin: What bills?

"Dr. Bundy: All bills.

"Mr. Studin: Will you name them?

"Dr. Bundy: No.

"Mr. Studin: How much do they amount to?

"Dr. Bundy: I don't recall.

"Mr. Studin: In round numbers?

"Dr. Bundy: I don't know.

"Mr. Studin: What were they for?

"Dr. Bundy: I am through with this conversation.

"Mr. Studin: Did you ever say to the St. Louis Branch that you expected them to support yourself and your wife until the trial?

"Dr. Bundy: I can explain that. They said they refused to let me go out and make lectures whereby I might raise funds for the purpose of assisting myself in living during the term between March and September. I said, 'Will you furnish me money to suport myself?'

"Mr. Studin: Was it your idea that you should go out and raise money to pay your personal living expenses?

"Dr. Bundy: Yes.

"Mr. Studin: That is your present idea?

"Dr. Bundy: Yes, that is my idea now.

"Mr. Studin: How do you propose to raise money for your defense?

"Dr. Bundy: Do the best I can.

"Mr. Studin: Are you going to work?

"Dr. Bundy: I cannot work. Why should I work?

"Mrs. Bundy: Perhaps he doesn't have to work.

(Signed) CHARLES H. STUDIN,
Chairman, Legal Committee,
(Signed) JOHN R. SHILLADY,
Secretary,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

FIRING FROM ROOM NEGRO KILLS WHITE MAN, HURT SECOND

Four Men Trying to Get at Assailant Badly Injuries

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JULY 28 1918

Locked in a room in a house on Annin street, near Twenty-sixth, a negro, enraged, went to the window early this morning and started blazing away indiscriminately with a revolver, killing one white man and wounding another.

When a group of white men broke into the house and sought to capture him there was a fierce fight, in which all were hurt and all were taken to the hospital for treatment.

The dead man was Hugh Lavery, 4 years old, of 1234 South Twenty-sixth street. He heard the sound of shooting on Annin street and went to investigate. As he approached the house from which the shots came he was struck the heart by a bullet and fell to the street dead.

Jesse Butler, colored, of 4849 Hartford avenue, the man who fired the shots was arrested and is held in the Twentieth and Federal streets station on charge of murder. Before he could be arrested he was badly beaten about the head and body and had to be treated at the Polyclinic Hospital.

George Miller, 44 years old, of 1234 South Twenty-seventh street, an uncle of Lavery, received a bullet in the leg and was also taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Four men who broke into the house after Lavery was killed were arrested. They were badly beaten in the struggle with the negro. They are:

Joseph Fleming, 27 years old, of 1524 South Ringgold street, cut scalp and severe bruises.

Joseph Graham, 19 years old, of 2928 South Van Pelt street, lacerations and bruises, shot through the thigh.

John Riley, 22 years old, of 1243 South Twenty-seventh street, lacerations and bruises.

John McPolen, 22 years old, of 2717 South Titan street, lacerations and bruises.

According to the police, Butler and a woman went to the Annin street house early in the evening. After several hours they quarreled and the woman left, locking the door on the outside.

Butler, after a vain assault on the door, went to the window and began yelling at passersby to let him out. When they declined to pay any attention to him he whipped out a revolver and started shooting.

Lavery heard the shots and started to investigate. As he approached the scene the colored man turned the weapon in his direction and fired. Lavery dropped dead. Another shot struck Miller in the leg as he was approaching from the opposite direction.

Graham, Fleming, Riley and McPolin then made a rush for the house and breaking down tse door made their way to the room in which Butler was. They broke down this door and a furious struggle began between the white man and the maddened negro.

In the meantime a riot call had been sent in to the Twentieth and Federal streets police station and a detail of blue coats arrived on the scene, finally separating the combatants and placing them all under arrest.

LAWYER SAYS RIOTS AWAKENED EMPLOYERS

Vast St. Louis Firms Now Seeking to Better Conditions of Laborers, M. V. Joyce Declares.

ST LOUIS MO POST-DISPATCH
JANUARY 17, 1918

A history of the labor troubles that, he said, were responsible for the July race riots in East St. Louis, were related Tuesday by Maurice V. Joyce, an East St. Louis lawyer, in a speech before the Advertising Club at a luncheon at the Statler Hotel. He charged that the large industrial plants and the railroads were principally responsible.

"Twenty years ago the packing houses and the railroads employed Irish, German and American labor,' Joyce said. "The children went to school, got some education and determined that they would live in houses that had bathtubs. Then the corporations sent to Europe for shiploads of Bohemians, Poles and Slavs. These people were treated like cattle. After a time they, too, became more enlightened, and they joined the unions.

Negroes Brought From South.

"They demanded better condition and higher pay, and the employers, as a last resort, brought thousands of negroes from the South. The negroes were accustomed to working for $1 and $1.50 a day in the South, but the climatic and social conditions were much better for them there.

"The plants were filled with these negroes, and white men were turned out on the street. They walked the pavement, without a dollar in their pockets, while the negroes held the jobs. Of course, the negroes were not to blame, but they were ready objects for attack, and the terrible orgy of murder followed on July 2.

"A few of us had pleaded with these managers of big plants," Joyce continued, "to better the condition of their employes. We had tried to convince them that the way to increase profits was to add to the efficiency of the workers. They said we were dreamers—that lawyers didn't know anything about running packing houses and aluminum plants. But they feel differently now.

Adopt New Attitude.

"I sat through many conferences behind bolted doors with them in those July days, and I saw the fear in their faces and in their hearts. They have adopted our idea. An educational expert is being paid $350 a month to organize night schools among the foreigners and negroes. Public schools have been opened for them at night.

"The Chamber of Commerce recently brought from the South a negro educator who is making plans for zoning the negroes. His expenses are paid by the business men. They are ready and willing to listen to the dreamers now, for what they saw on the day and night of July 2 scared them."

Joyce then told of the plans to erect coke ovens on the East Side, where, he said, steel can be manufactured at $2 a ton cheaper than in Pittsburg. It is believed, he asserted, that with an immense output of coal tar, dye factories will be established, and, finally, textile mills.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
JULY 8 1918

REFORM IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

The people of East St. Louis should take seriously the report of the Congressional Committee on the nature and causes of the riots of a year ago. The report should not be received in a spirit of resentment, which can properly be held only by those responsible for the conditions revealed. The great majority of the people, who are not responsible for them directly, but who are responsible indirectly, should accept the report as a challenge and a call to duty. The political conditions of East St. Louis and St. Clair county have been bad for a long time, the county being corrupted principally by the corrupt element of the city. Vice, immorality and graft have reigned through political organization and domination of politics by corrupt bosses and interests.

Election after election has failed to change these conditions, although so-called reform movements have succeeded. A genuine reform movement has not yet been able to gain the mastery of the situation. This is the task now before the people of that city. They must redeem it from corrupt control. The elements of vice and corruption must be subdued by a combination of the better elements in the election of the type of officials necessary and then by backing them up in the needed legislation and execution of the laws. That the majority of the citizens of East St. Louis desire to do this goes without saying. The thing to do is to do it.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 1, 1918

UNPROTECTED CITIZENS

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The practical remedy in the life of the body politic lies not in segregation, but in giving every one a fair and equal opportunity. We give our fellow colored citizens an equal opportunity to be drafted into the army when we give them an equal opportunity they will and do fight equally well. Witness battles in the days of the rebellion. They seek white neighborhoods not because they desire to associate with the whites, but because the streets are better paved, drained, lighted and policed. For it is notorious that the streets, alleys and houses they have to live in are, as a rule, the most dilapidated in the city; and we reap the fruits of our willful blindness in the formation of filthy, disease-breeding centers—our own fault and not that of those compelled to live there.

Failure to protect citizens is the failure of the first function of government—*vide* Declaration of Independence—it is more; it is the failure of civilization itself.

HAROLD GOODWIN.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1918.

Riots—1918

East St. Louis Is Sued for $700,000; Dr. King in Jail Again

The Chicago Defender
Date 12/19/18.

BY J. M. BATCHMAN
Staff Correspondent

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11.—East St. Louis is bending under a burden made doubly heavy as a result of the riots in July. The city is broke, and the filing of additional claims last week for damages as a result of the riot last summer, which brings the total of these claims up to the mammoth sum of $700,000, adds to its woes. Those filing claims in the Circuit court at Belleville were: Fred Leber, $2,109; Mary Donaldson, $4,492; George Dalton, $2,500; Carl William Leber, $1,449; Ellen Turner, $558; Herbert Monahan and Josephine Kearney, $975, and Catherine Duke, $3,000. Many more claims against the city are expected, as they are coming in every day. Under the Illinois law a city is liable for damages done by mobs, and if judgments are obtained, as is highly probable, as many white persons have filed claims, a special tax will have to be levied to pay them.

East St. Louis has been in strained financial circumstances for some time. Last week the committee on finance spent much time devising ways to meet the city's crying needs. Liabilities of over $1,000,000 have been outstanding for over a year and have not been reduced. In addition the riot claims, which many are convinced must be met sooner or later, do not make the problem any easier.

A number of city employes have been let out in order to reduce expenses. Much of the revenue of the city has formerly been derived from saloon licenses. The police and fire departments were mainly dependent on this source for support, but the saloons have fallen off from 378 in number to 251, with the prospects the number will yet be reduced to 200.

Dr. King Returned to Jail

Dr. Horace King, who was in jail some time ago, charged with complicity in killing Detectives Coppedge and Wodley, but who was later thought to be afflicted with some mental disorder, has been returned to the Belleville jail, where he is being held for trial, and will have to go through all the legal processes in his fight for freedom. Dr. King, whom a jury adjudged insane, has been discharged from the state hospital at Anna, Ill., by the superintendent, who notified the authorities of St. Clair county, and deputies returned him to Belleville. His friends here think his former treatment had considerable to do with his mental condition, and even now believe he will go to trial not thoroughly cognizant of what goes on around him.

Why Not Try Mollman?

Speculation is rife as to why the authorities do not bring Mayor Mollman to trial. The average citizen cannot understand why his case should be held in abeyance until that of Dr. Bundy is disposed of, as seems to be the intention of the prosecution. It is believed by those not versed in legal lore that there should be as little delay as possibel in clearing up the whole east side riot situation. All know legal processes are slow in important cases, but the dispatch with which Colored men were prosecuted and convicted, to the average mind, does not warrant the procrastination evident in the cases of white men of standing who have to answer to the public for their conduct. No one seems able to offer an excuse for delay in prosecuting Mollman, as he was in a position to do much to protect life and property. The clear failure of the authorities to afford protection to the Colored citizens of East St. Louis remains inexcusable in this city. Evidences of a square deal for Colored citizens are not as pronounced as most people think they ougt to be.

ZONES FOR NEGRO HOMES PROPOSED IN EAST ST. LOUIS

Settlements for Workers Near Factories Planned, Attorney Tells Ad Men.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
JANUARY 10 1918

Plans being considered by East St. Louis manufacturers to build houses for negroes in restricted zones to do away with any friction between the races were told of by Maurice V. Joyce, an East St. Louis attorney, at the noon meeting of the Advertising Club of St. Louis, at Hotel Statler yesterday.

The plans were suggected to the manufacturers by the East St. Louis Chamber of Commerce shortly after the race riot of July 2. The manufacturers recently took them under consideration.

Model homes to be built by the manufacturers on sites near their factories and rented to negro workmen are proposed. A supervisor to whom the rent would be paid and any complaints made, would be in charge.

This would make several negro districts in the city, but each, being near a plant, would be isolated from districts that now are inhabited principally by white persons.

Such a plan [illegible] housing white workmen of the plants also is being considered by the manufacturers, according to Joyce. This is modelled after the English industrial housing plan.

Joyce described the causes that he said led up to the race riot as follows:

"For years it was the belief of East St. Louis manufacturers that if they wished to decrease cost of production, they must cut cost of labor. They, accordingly, decreased the wages of their workmen. These men, thirty years ago, were Irishmen and Germans.

"Their children grew up, went to school and demanded better homes and living conditions. The Irish and German workers in turn demanded more wages. The manufacturers then went to Europe and brought Slavs and Poles to take the places at a low wage.

"They treated these poor people like slaves. They made them run intricate machines they knew nothing of operating and the consequence was that many lost fingers, hands and arms.

"Later these foreigners' children went to school and made the same demands that had been made by their predecessors. The manufacturers had another demand for an increase in wages.

"Then the manufacturers went south and got negroes. The white men walked the streets idle. Their families probably were hungry.

"Those mobs July 2, put fear into the hearts of the manufacturers. It made them see that cutting wages of labor is a false idea of economy.

"Now is coming a new era on the East Side. We will have there a plant that will make coke from the soft coal of the Illinois fields. From this process will come coal tar. It is not unlikely that dye manufacturing plants will spring up to use the coal tar. Then it will naturally follow that textile mills will come."

Joyce was preceded by Louis Hammerling, a government "dollar-a-year man," whose job it is to guide foreign language newspapers of the United States along proper lines as regards the war. He is president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers.

The Cause for the Organization of the C. P. A.

Christian Recorder
3-22-18

The Colored Protective Association had its origin in the result of the recent race riots in Philadelphia in which a respectable colored woman bought a house and was mobbed for moving into it, the police instead of protecting her and her home permitted it to be broken into and her goods destroyed. Because the policemen did not protect this woman and arrest the mobbers, the riot spread and hundreds of colored people were beaten up by policemen, their houses searched, their wives threatened and frightened. Even in a hospital a helpless colored man was beaten by a policeman while he lay on a cot in the charge of a nurse, and the nurse (white) was accidentally knocked down in the savage attack of this policeman on the sick colored man. But even worse happened when a colored man was arrested and taken to the police station and **SHOT ON THE VERY STEPS OF THE POLICE STATION.** Not only were the policemen who attacked the sick man in the hospital and the one who killed the other in the police station not arrested, they were not even suspended from the police force a week after their cowardly deeds were done.

Notwithstanding protests were made to the Mayor and police departments for two weeks, the colored men have been shot almost daily by the mobs and the police; most of the killings being by the police who are sworn to protect the people.

Because of this unfortunate and disgraceful condition it was necessary to form the Colored Protective Association.

THE WORK OF THE C. P. A.

Immediate Work—Among the first things the Colored Protective Association will do will be to try to get at the facts of the recent riot and have the guilty parties brought to justice.

It will give every aid possible to the Commonwelth in the prosecuting of the riot cases.

It has already engaged the best available detective bureau to ferret out all the criminals.

Its attorney will see that none of the innocent suffer because they are colored.

It will co-operate with other agencies to maintain law and order.

Permanent Work: (1) To create public sentiment. The colored race does not get justice in Philadelphia because the public sentiment of Philadelphia has been for fifteen years gradually poisoned by many forces: newspapers which report chiefly crimes of colored people; propaganda of Negro-haters from the South who are determined to make Philadelphia a Southern town; legarthy of the colored people themselves and their friends.

A Bureau of Investigation and Information will undertake to give Philadelphia the truth about the colored people.

A Labor Committee will seek to get a square deal for the colored workman who is helping to win the war by his brawn and brain.

The Legal Committee, with the Association's Attorney, will keep on the alert in the defense of the innocent and the prosecution of those who persecute persons when the chief factor is racial.

A Housing Committee will keep in touch with the movements of the colored population, insisting on the right of a law-abiding colored person to live in peace anywhere he is able to buy or rent.

An Educational Committe will investigate school conditions, insisting that the colored children get "a square deal" in our democratic public schools.

A Morals Committee will look after the moral condition surrounding the homes of colored people, insisting upon the decent people having a right to have protection from vice and immorality.

A Public Meetings Committee will from time to time see that proper meetings on all great occasions are held.

A Speakers' Committee, composed of the best public speakers among us will properly represent the race before white and colored audiences.

As the work grows other committees will be formed.

THE DRIVE

Beginning September 1 and continuing till September 30, will be the Great Membership Drive. We want to enlist every colored person in Philadelphia (and we do not bar white people) in this great and sacred cause. Send your name to the headquarters, 631 Pine Street, or give it to one of the workers in your church, or lodge, or club.

Remember, "In union there is strength."

Membership is as follows:

$1.00 per year for Associate Membership, which gives privilege of attending meetings and getting literature, but not voting.

$2.00 per year for Active Membership, giving privilege of voting and holding office, and serving on committees.

$25.00 for Life Membership, giving all the privileges of active membership for a life time.

JOIN TO-DAY

Send fee to
R. R. WRIGHT, President,
631 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Or any Officer.

KILLING BY NEGRO IN PHILADELPHIA LEADS TO RIOTS

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JULY 29, 1918

Philadelphia, Pa., July 28.—[Special.]—A series of race riots which began last Friday night culminated today in the murder of a policeman, the wounding of a policeman and a civilian, the injuring of more than a score of persons, and in twenty-seven arrests.

The murdered policeman was Thomas McVay, a patrol driver. The wounded are Policeman Thomas H. Myers and Frank Donahue, a former sailor. The wounded men are in a serious condition.

McVay was in civilian attire when shot. A crowd of white persons was chasing a group of Negroes. The policeman followed the men into a house at Twenty-eighth and Titan streets and one of the Negroes opened fire upon him. Myers and Donahue went to the policeman's assistance and the slayer shot them.

Dr. Leroy Bundy Is Out on Bond; $28,000 Worth of Illinois Property Scheduled

The Chicago Defender
March 16, 1918.

(Defender News Service)

St. Louis, Mo., March 15.—One week ago today the glad news reached this city that Dr. Leroy N. Bundy had been realeased on securing bond. The bond had recently been reduced through the untiring efforts of Attorneys Homer G. Phillips of this city and Webb and Zerwick (white) of East St. Louis from the staggering sum of $24,000 to $14,000. According to the Illinois law it was necessary for Dr. Bundy's friends to come to the front with $28,000 worth of property, which they did.

In the fight for bonds the writer unhesitatingly pays tribute to the gallant little woman who has stood so nobly by this much wronged man and solicited day after day among friends in Illinois to get help in meeting this enormous bond. Mrs. Bundy worked night and day; true, she was assisted by some friends, but the burden of this great effort was willingly met by her, and with the encouragement of her attorneys the Race has scored a partial victory over racial prejudice and persecution. The bond was signed by East St. Louis persons. Thomas Kyle, a thorough Race man, qualified for $8,200, the largest single amount, and Lynn Davis, janitor at the city hall, signed for $2,000; others made up the balance according to their ability.

Much criticism has been going the rounds of this city because it has been felt that organized effort could have placed Dr. Bundy on the streets long ago. Money has been coming into the city, but so far as the public is able to judge from appearances, little has been done; so little, in fact, that it is felt things have been allowed to lag when the utmost speed should have been urged and better results could have been secured.

Dr. Bundy's case was originally set for March 18 at Waterloo, Ill., before Judge Lewis Bernreuter. His friends in this city hope that he may secure a continuance for the present and recuperate his flagging energies for the fight which he is capable of making. It is reported he went to Chicago to rest after his release.

Attorney General Brundage Reports on E. St. Louis Riots

The Chicago Defender

His Effort to Secure Justice in Riot Cases Injured by Local Sentiment —East Side Police Want Early Trial

Jan. 19, 1918.

By J. M. Batchman, Staff Correspondent

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 18.—The dispatches reaching this city relative to the report of Attorney General Brundage of Illinois on the prosecutions for the riots in East St. Louis as it was submitted to the senate last week and printed in the Congressional Record, are not very illuminating. Much is made of the fact that the attorney general's office has secured some fifty convictions and shown the community there is perhaps more law against mob violence than any other crime.

The attorney general's report does not show—at least the dispatches do not so state—that **absolute** justice has been obtained for all of the people of East St. Louis. In the very first case ten Colored men were sent to the penitentiary on evidence which did not place them at the scene of the alleged crime; these men were with one exception of good repute and convicted principally on the testimony of a policy writing Negro. A Colored lawyer who was present during this trial said he believed the jury conscientious; if his statement is true, there was a serious miscarriage of justice which may be corrected if a rehearing can be secured.

As a result of the riot some 140 persons were indicted on a series of charges ranging from murder to assault. Of these some twenty or one-seventh were Colored men, or about 14 per cent. About one half of these Colored men have been sentenced to the penitentiary and are serving their sentences, regardless of the evident fact that the white men drove a few of them—and no one believes all those convicted made themselves liable—to excesses which made them technically amenable to the law. Proportionately far more Colored men have been convicted and given long prison sentences for partaking in this orgy in which they were forced to play a distasteful part, than white men who doubtless willingly did their share to drive Negroes out of East St. Louis on that fatal night.

There is a deep seated feeling in this city that the authorities have not brought complete order out of chaos; they have not shown the lawless element of East St. Louis that the law is on the statute books and capable of interpretations which will secure justice in the **abstract.** There is no disposition to charge that any official to whom the prosecution of these cases was entrusted, failed of his duty, intentionally, but there is a deep seated conviction that they have not secured results which are capable of drawing forth highly flattering complimentary commendations. At the same time Colored people are thankful for all operation of the law in their defense which secure respect for statutes that compel a measure of acknowledgement of their rights; and to this end Attorney General Brundage should be given due credit for the results secured. His failure to place the hand of the law heavier on the shoulders of the white people than the Colored is possibly due largely to public sentiment in St. Clair county; such conditions can only be remedied by a systematic campaign along educational lines.

Police Want Trials Hastened

That there is a feeling that some of these riot indictments are not to be taken too seriously was indicated when five of the East St. Louis patrolmen made a plea to the Circuit Court to expedite their trials. The men indicted who want an early trial are: Sergeant Cornelius Meehan, Patrolmen Henry Grimes, Floyd Combs, Al Wilson and James O'Brien, all white.

These men were suspended from the Police Department at the time of their indictment and believe if they can secure an early trial they will soon be back to work. It is claimed the Board of Police Commissioners is anxious to have them on duty, but they cannot return while under indictment. The commissioners have been asked to intercede with Attorney General Brundage under whose direction the trials are held.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 31, 1918

Downtown's Race Riot.

The race riots in South Philadelphia, serious as they are, do not deserve the dignity of comparison with the border wars of old times, and yet the word "border" inevitably injects itself into the situation. Philadelphia, because of its geographical position, has in its temperament something of the South, as well as much of the North. It isn't wholly one or the other. Practically, however, it is a Northern city and, being such, has always been disposed to accord to colored residents more privileges and greater respect than they are in the habit of receiving in purely Southern localities, while not going to the limits in that respect which maintain in New England or in other neighborhoods further removed from the centres of dense colored population.

We in Philadelphia have never wholly approved of the South's system of segregating and disfranchising the negro, although we have realized that the problem was a ticklish one, and that since it was the South's own they were better able to handle it than we to advise. We have, therefore, been benevolently neutral. Colored men and women coming to live here have been quick to appreciate the difference in the atmosphere, and they have been in the main grateful and well behaved. Still as their numbers grew they have sometimes, and not unnaturally, been disposed to push forward their Northern rights.

The difficulty in the present case clearly appears to have grown out of the determination of a colored woman of more than average intelligence to take up her residence in a street occupied by white families. In her testimony before the magistrate yesterday she is reported to have said that the house "was advertised in a colored paper," that it "was offered for sale by a colored agent, and I naturally supposed colored people were welcome. I knew nothing of any objection to me until after I had bought the house." Her subsequent use of a revolver in defense shows the measure of her determination to remain in the neighborhood.

There is no excusing the violent mob tactics of the white neighbors, but beyond all that lies the fact that the colored woman's insistence upon a residence where she was not wanted was the beginning of the trouble. There could not have been any rioting otherwise.

POLICE SAVE NEGRO FROM FURIOUS MOB

Colored Man Being Chased as Thief Stabs Bureau Clerk Who Stops Him

Threatened by Would-Be Lynchers, He Is Rescued and Taken to Hospital

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JULY 28, 1918

Rescued from an angry mob which viciously insisted on lynching him last night, after he had stabbed Louis Sacks, aged 29 years, a storehouse clerk in the Bureau of Police, in the arm and abdomen, William Box, colored, of 1236 Fitzwater street, was finally subdued by two policemen of the Second and Christian streets police station.

After being slated at the station house, Box was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital suffering from a severe wound of the scalp caused by a blow from a blackjack weilded by one of the policemen who arrested him. Sacks, the clerk in the Bureau of Police, was also taken to the same institution where it was found that he had a four-inch gash in his left arm.

Trys to Arrest Negro

According to the police, Sacks, whose home is at 135 Pemberton street, was standing at the corner of Second and Bainbridge streets, when Box, pursued by a large crowd, which was crying "Stop thief!" ran past him. Sacks took up the chase and, overtaking the negro, attempted to place him under arrest, when it is alleged the negro drew a villianous looking knife and stabbed Sacks in the left arm.

Box then broke away and ran rapidly up the street, with Sacks in close pursuit. Sacks soon overtook the negro, who again attempted to use his knife. While Box made a vicious lunge at Sacks' adbomen with his ugly-looking knife, examination at the hospital showed that the negro in his second attempt to slash Sacks had done no more damage than to rip open his clothing.

Two policemen from the Second and Christian streets station, attracted to the scene by the disturbance, finally came to the assistance of Sacks and, after a struggle, placed the negro under arrest.

Phillips Has Filed $200,000 Worth in Damage Suits

The Chicago Defender
March 30, 1918.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29.—Many people wonder why more has not been heard from the damage suits which were supposed to grow out of the riots on the East Side. The reason for this is that very little has been done toward protecting the victim's interests save what has been accomplished by Atty. Homer G. Phillips of this city, in the regular routine of his practice. These cases take a strange turn in legal procedure because of the peculiarity of the law covering the cases and the fact that the field is unexplored. To date Mr. Phillips has filed damage cases which will aggregate $200,000. No other suits have been filed at this writing except what he is looking after.

It has been generally supposed that there was one agency entirely financing the East St. Louis riot cases, but this is erroneous. The citizens of East St. Louis, in the case of the ten men who are in the penitentiary, raised over $1,500; in other instances families gave practically all they possessed in the interest of some loved one. There was work for everyone to do, and many willing hands responded.

BLAMES NEGRO INFLUX FOR RACE RIOTS HERE

Judge Rogers Scores Men From Other States Who Make Trouble

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
AUGUST 22 1918

Negroes who have come to this city recently from the South and other parts of the country were blamed for the recent race riots by Judge Rogers, in Quarter Sessions Court yesterday.

"You and others like you who come here from other urisdictions are the cause of three-fifths of the trouble we had recently. There are some very highly respected negro citizens in this city, but such people as you bring disrepute, not only on yourselves, but upon respectable citizens and your whole race."

Judge Rogers made these remarks in sentencing a colored youth who was convicted of rioting and carrying a loaded revolver. The defendant was Leroy Cathers, 17 years old, 2005 Ellsworth street. He was arrested by Policeman McManus on July 28 during the race riots in South Philadelphia. A sentence of thee months in the County Prison was imposed.

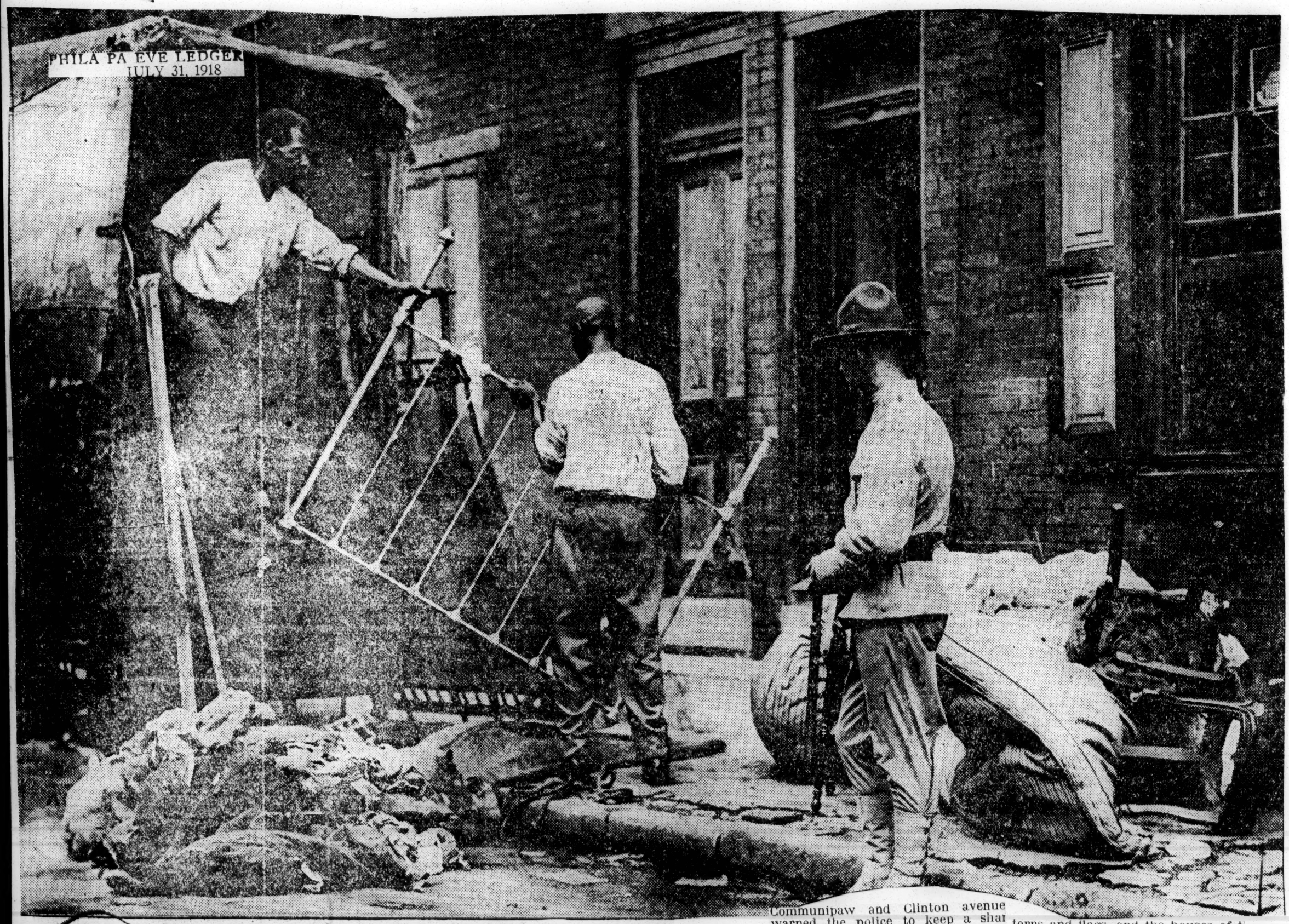
A similar sentence was imposed on Samuel Johnson, colored,, who was arrested during the rioting. He was convicted of carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

MUNITION WORKERS RIOT IN NASHVILLE

By Chicago Defender
March 16, 1918.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 29.—An indignation meeting was recently held at the Y. M. C. A. building for the purpose of protesting against the treatment accorded by Race at the Old Hickory powder plant. The meeting was called by prominent citizens following a race riot which ensued Saturday, Nov. 16, when a train of fourteen coaches pulled out from the plant filled with 1,200 employes who were coming to this city. The result of the meeting was the election of a delegate to go to Washington, D. C., to hold conference with Secretary of War Baker in the attempt to better feelings between the races.

Riots – 1918



PHILA PA EVE LEDGER
JULY 31, 1918

RATHER THAN RISK the terrors of further rioting in South Philadelphia, many negro residents of the riot belt have elected to move into more peaceful sections of the city.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR KILLING IN RACE RIOTS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charged with being an accessory to the killing of Riley Bullock, who was shot as he was being led into the police station during the downtown race riots, John H. Schneider, a white policeman, was held for court without bail last week by Magistrate Renshaw.

FALSE ALARM ABOUT COLORED

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
JULY 17, 1918

BLOCK DANCE

Threatened Follow Up o

Row at Porters' Picni Didn't Materialize.

Fearful lest a postponed fight whic had its beginning at the picnic of th Jersey Central Railroad porters an waiters at Greenville Schuetzen Par Thursday might break out anew las night the organizers of the benef block dance for negro soldiers, whic was held on Siedler Street, betwee Communipaw and Clinton avenue warned the police to keep a shar lookout for possible trouble.

A letter of warning had been r ceived by Mrs. Emma Davis of 65 Sie ler Street from some unidentified pe son advising her that there was a po sibility of the dispute being renewe and Lieut. Kelly of the Fourth Pr cinct assigned six men to the danc but nothing developed.

The dance was held by Chapter 8 the Negro War Relief of the State New Jersey and over $150 was realiz which will go toward the benefit the colored men in service.

The streets was decorated with la terns and flags, and the houses of t residents in the block, who are colored, were likewise decorated. Ov 400 colored people attended and i cream, cake and other things were di posed of between dances. Mrs. Dav is chairman of Unit 8 of the War R lief.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS

The story of the riots which Philadelphia experienced this last week is a simple one. Listen to Mr. Morgan, a white man and a real estate owner:

"Mr. Morgan said that he had eight houses in the block where the trouble started and that six of them had been sold to Negroes already. He complained of the trouble he always had to obtain his rent from the whites, and said they were altogether vicious.

"I sold those houses to Negroes, and what of it? I had a perfect right to sell them because they were mine. I have given the tenants opportunity time and again to buy and they didn't take the chance. The only trouble is that certain women who are trouble makers have attempted to run the whole block, and although they have decided to keep out the Negroes, they had one, Mrs. Giddings, in 2936 for more than a year. She took the house and paid the rent promptly, more than some white women do if they can get out of it."

And listen to the statement of one of the white women who caused the trouble:

"I paid the agent my rent on Friday," she said, "and the next day I got a notice to move. There are six or seven others of us who were in the same boat and we found out that Negroes were going to take our places. Some of us were born and brought up in this neighborhood and we didn't like to be put out for Negroes."

Could anything be simpler; colored people with money and desiring to buy or rent homes; white real estate owner anxious to sell because he can get more money from colored than whites; and poor white tenants unable to buy homes, hardly able to pay rent and envious of the prosperity of colored people whohse war incomes are the foundation of their rapid rise.

Given these conditions and you have the three day's rioting in Philadelphia. Three are killed a hundred injured and homes wrecked. Of course there is the usual thing noted of all race riots: colored folk disarmed by police and white folk allowed to carry weapons openly. Police protecting and assisting whites and attacking and killing colored.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE ON TRIAL FOR RIOT

(Special to The New York Age.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—At a police trial board on Tuesday it was revealed that a number of [illegible] prevailed during the recent race riots. Dr. William M. Cooperage, a resident physician of the Polyclinic Hospital, was called as a witness against John H. Schneider, a white policeman. He said that while he was operating upon Preston H. Lewis, a badly battered colored man of 2729 Titan street, the policeman began beating the colored man with his fists and then with a blackjack. The physician said he attempted to stop Schneider and after much tussling he was subdued. Captain of Police Gallagher, head of the trial board, said that such actions were a stain on the department and must be prosecuted.

RACE RIOT MURDER TRIAL

PHILADELPHIA, PA. RECORDER, NOVEMBER 27, 1918

Two Negroes Face Jury on Charge of Killing Policeman.

Henry Huff and Jonas Rile, both colored, were placed on trial yesterday before Judge Monaghan, charged with causing the death of Policeman James McVey during the race riots last July.

McVey was shot in the heart and died almost instantly. He was on the second floor of Rile's house, at No. 2719 Titan street, and, according to Policeman Myers, who was with him, it was Rile who fired the fatal shot.

The two policemen were in civilian clothes, and were attracted to the house by a riotous crowd that had gathered outside and was threatening an unknown colored man. The crowd was composed entirely of whites. According to the testimony, Rile opened a window and called out something that incensed the crowd, and the men made threats to stone his house. He then fired a revolver, and Myers and McVey tried to break in to arrest him and protect him from violence by the crowd. It was while they were attempting this arrest that the fatal shooting occurred.

THE RIGHT STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

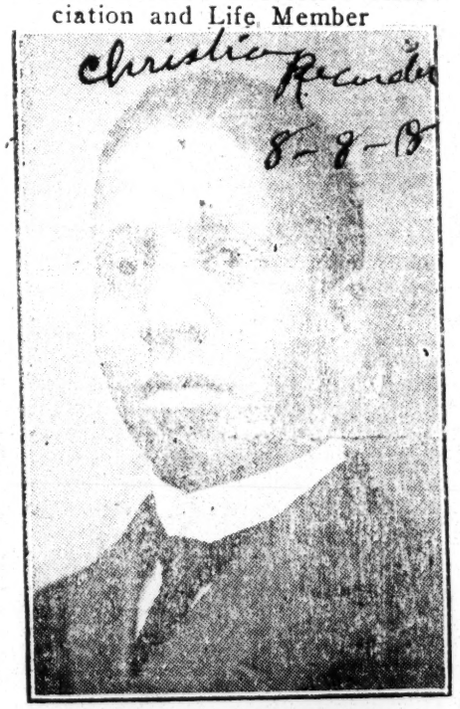
Last Week's Recorder reported the organization of the **Colored Protective Association** by the churches of the City of Philadelphia. This effort is perhaps the greatest effort of co-operation ever started among the churches in this city. Indeed, the movement, which started as a purely church movement, is rapidly spreading. It recognizes the leadership of the ministry; and recognizes the fact that the people will come into such an organization for their own protection if led by their churches. It recognizes that in the churches are found the most substantial citizens, the most intelligent citizens, the most law-abiding citizens and the best citizens for just such an organization. When someone stated that we ought to have a citizens' association, the reply was made that the place to find the best citizens was right where this committee started, in the church. Among its officers are bishops and general officers who are ex-officio members of the Advisory Board, also pastors, physicians, business men; leaders in secret societies and lawyers, and its membership comprises every occupation engaged in by our people, and women are members on equal terms with men.

Although this organization is formed in and around the church there are absolutely no sectarian considerations. It is a movement of colored Christians for a wider Christianity, for a larger democracy and not an organization of Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians or any others. It is the church working for democracy. The Association is planning a drive to reach **every colored person in the city of Philadelphia,** and to give everyone a chance to see whether or not he or she is willing to help protect colored people. Our people have been most generous in their effort to help establish democracy across the sea and they have given in Philadelphia, (1) nearly two millions of dollars in the Liberty Loan; (2) they have done their part generously in the War Chest Fund; (3) they have done their part in the Red Cross Work, joining it when the Red Cross avowedly discriminated against them; (4) they have contributed to the soldiers' comfort; (5) they have paid up to the limit of their means in War Savings Stamps and Certificates, and (6) done their part with the Emergency Aid, (7) they have given their sons to the nation gladly, by the hundreds—all to help make democracy safe across the sea. **Is it not reasonable that they should help do something to help make democracy safe in our country? The President has come out against Mob Law and given encouragement to every colored man to take a firm stand against Mob Law.**

Should not every Negro take the cue from the President and organize? Another thing is that this Association is **dependent upon colored people and colored leadership,** a leadership which gets its living out of colored people. The preachers, editors, doctors, lawyers who make up the officers of this Association are people directly dependent upon colored people for their living. They cannot be turned off or set down by anybody except by their own people. **The time has come when colored people should look to colored leadership** and to help solve their own problems. After nearly sixty years of education, we should not expect the white people to lead the way in things most beneficial for us. There are thousands and thousands of good white people who are willing to follow the lead of intelligent, conservative, determined colored men for a better democracy for the colored race. In the city of Philadelphia we have no doubt that there are ten thousand white people loyal to Christianity and democracy who would give every possible aid to the purpose of this Colored Protective Association, and at the meeting, a white friend happened to be present and expressed himself as entirely in accord with the movement and asked that he might become a member of the Association.

We trust that the example of Philadelphia will be followed by other cities, where the Negroes will band themselves together under the conservative leadership of the Church for a larger share of protection in the courts, in their homes, at their work, on the streets and in all the privileges of a man and a citizen.

REV. W. F. GRAHAM,
Treasurer Colored Protective Association and Life Member



REV. J. C. BECKETT,
Secretary Colored Protective Association

WHITE MEN AND NEGROES FIGHT IN KANSAS CITY

Kansas City, Mo., August 19.—Several persons were injured tonight and a riot call was sent to Police Headquarters when a crowd of about thirty Negroes engaged in fight with a similar number of white men in public park. The Negroes were returning from a circus in a group, and are said to have offended some of the white men sitting in the park. Fists were used freely and bricks and stones thrown. One Negro was taken to a hospital. Twenty of the Negroes were arrested.

Riots – 1918

THE LINCOLN THEATRE'S INSULT

The New York Times.

The management of the Lincoln Theatre is primarily responsible for the recurrence of race feeling in Harlem on last Thursday night. The theatre draws one hundred per cent of its patrons and profits from colored people. On Thursday that management communicated with the Inter-Allied Theatrical Association asking that colored Liberty Loan canvassers be prohibited from soliciting further in the Lincoln Theatre. The agent of that association forthwith communicated with the Harlem Liberty Loan Headquarters, asking that no more "nigger" canvassers be sent to the "Lincoln." Thursday night colored Liberty Loan workers were denied admission to the stage of the Lincoln. A slide was flashed upon its curtain that the management would not be responsible for Liberty Bonds sold there that evening. This obstruction of the Liberty Loan campaign, this shameful reflection upon the colored canvassers, this flagrant insult to colored citizens produced the riotous indignation which followed. The conduct of the Lincoln management, so unworthy in this instance of the name it bears, must be held to a strict accountability for the outrage against the law and order of Harlem. This neither justifies nor condones the disgraceful conduct of those engaged in the outbreak. Had this same offense been made against the Liberty Loan campaign, had this same insult to another community's citizens occurred in any other community in New York, this same vengeance against the offending institution would have been meted out—probably with greater violence and destruction. Yet colored citizens have most to lose, just as they have suffered most from outlawry. Only the cool judgment and forceful policy of Police Captain Ward prevented this—just as it has saved Harlem from many such provoked outbreaks. We urge colored people to observe the law under all circumstances. The police are going to keep Harlem respectable. Liberty does not mean license. Democracy does not mean anarchy.

The Colored Protective Association—Some Of Its Accomplishments

12-6-18

The Colored Protective Association was organized early in August, 1918 It is now only four months old, but during these four months the public will be interested in hearing of some of the accomplishment of this very valuable association; for no organization among us has had such instant success as has the C. P. A.

The Colored Protective Association—Some of Its Accomplishments

Christian Recorder

Organized August, 1918.
Held 38 meetinges on Race Protection.
Succeeded in putting Policeman Ramsey in jail for murder of Riley Bullock.
Succeeded in putting Policeman Schneider in jail for beating Preston Lewis, in the Polyclinic Hospital and helping Ramsey to kill Bullock.
Had statement of colored people's side of the riot published in Every daily paper in Philadelphia, the first time such a statement has been so widely published in many years.
C. P. A. Committee on Public Safety visited Director of Public Safety Wilson to secure protection of colored persons moving into their homes.
Delegation met Admiral Bowles, of the Hog Island Plants to secure justice for our men there.
Through the C. P. A. Labor Committee the case of Mrs. Clara Green, who was insulted by the Federal Agent in charge of a U. S. Employment Bureau, was laid before the Labor Department and the offender dismissed.
Through C. P. A. Counsel, G. Edward Dickerson, associated with other counsel, the colored men, Huff and Riley who were arrested for murder during the riot were acquitted and discharged. About sixty other colored men who were unjustly arrested were also released.
Mr. Brown, of Germantown, who was assaulted by sailors and then unjustly arrested, was released.
The Department of Justice was asked to make a thorough investigation of the treatment of colored women in industrial plants.
A committee to visit the courts has been appointed and already good results have been seen.
Burns' Detective Agents were put on the investigation of the riot so that a thorough case might be made against the rioters.
The following committees have been appointed: Membership and Organization, Labor, Housing, Morals, the Courts, Public Safety, Business, Co-operation, Investigation and information, Race Relations, Education, Legislation. If you are not on one of these let the Preisdent know which one you would like to work on.
Bureau of Information. If you know of any discriminations on account of race, please let us know. We will investigate any case free of charge; We will give information and advice free of charge.

What the C. P. A. Stands For

The C. P. A. believes a colored man ought to have justice before the courts, in the schools, at labor, in places of entertainment.
The C. P. A. believes the police should give a colored man, as every other man, the fullest protection in his right.
The C. P. A. Believes our women are as good as any other women and should have the protection that all women merit.
The C. P. A. believes some of the Democracy our boys died for in France should be practiced in America, and above all, in Philadlphia.
The C. P. A. Believes that a colored man should live anywhere in this city he elects to live so long as he pays his way and lives decently.

THE C. P. A. STANDS FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS FOR LAW AND ORDER, FOR "A SQUARE DEAL," FOR FULL DEMOCRACY. WE ARE UNRESERVEDLY AGAINST CRIME.

The C. P. A. believes nobody can protect the colored man if the colored man fails to protect himself.

The officers of the C. P. A. are all men of the highest type of citizenship, composed of ministers, business men, professional men and others. They are as follows:

President
Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr.
Vice-Presidents
Rev. R. J. Williams, Rev. A. R. Robinson, Rev. C. A. Tindley, Rev. Alexander Hannum
Secretary
Rev. J. C. Beckett
Assistant Secretary
Rev. F. H. Butler
Corresponding Secretary
Rev. C. C. Scott
Treasurer
Rev. W. F. Graham

Advisory Board—Bishop L. J. Coppin, Bishop J. A. Johnson, Bishop J. S. Caldwell, Bishop G. L. Blackwell, Bishop W. H. Heard, Bishop R. Tyree, Bishop P. A. Boulden, Bishop Ramsey, Hon. J. C. Dancy, Rev. C. S. Whitted, Rev. W. G. Parks, Rev. E. W. Johnson, Rev. L. J. Jordan, Rev. S. C. Jackson, Rev. H. L. Phillips, Rev. J. H. Scott.

Diretcors—W. A. Harrod, I. H. Ringgold, W. A. Creditt, W. H. Jones, J. W. Caldwell, E. C. Brown, George W. Dean, W. J. Oliver, A. F. Angel, C. L. Knox, U. G. Leeper, W. T. Cornish, J. W. H. Eason, H. M. Minton, M.D., T. N. Brown, W. H. Moses, M. G. Johnson, J. R. Logan, W. Henry Barnes, M.D., G. N. Oliver, William Hoxter, J. A. Whitted, Charles S. Freeman, J. A. Mitchell.

Headquarters: 631 Pine Street. Telephone, Walnut 8062.

Meetings of the C. P. A. for December
P. M. unless otherwise specified.

300 HOME RESERVISTS TAKEN FROM RIOT ZONE

Race War Virtually Ended, Police Say—Last of Four Victims Buried Today

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
AUGUST 5 1918

Race riots in South Philadelphia virtually having come to an end, Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills last night withdrew 300 members of the Home Defense Reserve, who were doing police duty in the stricken area.

The Home Defense Reserves have been on duty between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets, Snyder avenue and Lombard street, since last Sunday. They were called upon when the moving into a "white" neighborhood of Mrs. Bond, a colored probation officer, precipitated a fight betwen the black and white population that soon became general throughout almost the whole of South Philadelphia.

The rioting resulted in the murder of four persons. Scores were injured, some seriously. The arrival of large numbers of police, sailors and Home Defense Reserves averted further bloodshed.

The last victim to die, Frank Donohue, formerly a sailor, will be buried this morning in St. Gabriel's Cemetery. The funeral will start at 9.30 this morning from Donohue's home, at 1352 South Stanley street, and interment will take place after services in St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Thirtieth and Dickinson streets. A police escort will accompany the cortege.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
MARCH 8 1918

MEETING MARCH 7 TO PREVENT RACE RIOTS

Meetings between negro leaders and city officials of St. Louis and East St. Louis, and civic workers, to determine what steps are advisable to relieve tension along racial lines in northern cities, caused by migration of negroes from the south, will be held in St. Louis and East St. Louis the week of March 17. The meetings will be under auspices of the National Urban League for Negroes, of which Roger N. Baldwin, formerly of St. Louis, is secretary. A fund has been raised outside of St. Louis to put into effect plans to be made at the conferences.

The meetings will be held here because of the race riots in East St. Louis last July. The condition that formerly existed on the East Side, between the races exist now in other cities, it is said. Plans adopted here will be used in other cities to relieve tension before a similar outbreak is possible.

Some of the things the league hopes to achieve are: To have a decent home for every negro; make employment more regular; obtain the same attention to negroes as to whites on the part of public agencies and to get co-operation of East Side and St. Louis officials on the problem.

TACTLESSNESS OF THE POLICE.

The Sunday papers heralded a "race riot" in Brooklyn; and the news goes all over the country leading people to believe that there was a clash between the races. The fact is, there was no such thing. A colored man, probably the worse for drink, got into a row with a white shopkeeper with the result that the colored man had his skull cracked. The New York Age.

The colored man, bleeding, sat out on the sidewalk and a crowd of colored people gathered around him. The white shopkeeper became frightened and took refuge across the street in another shop. The crowd increased and seemingly the police, who held the white man under arrest, were afraid to bring their prisoner out until they were reenforced. 10/19/18

When the reserves came, the order was given to disperse the crowd; and witnesses state that the captain of the reserves said to his men: "Shoot! and shoot to kill!" At any rate these police, most of them plain clothes men, started in clubbing men and women indiscriminately.

This is what led the only serious trouble that there was. The colored man, Wright, who was shot and killed by the police, was obstinate about moving; in fact, he resisted being shoved on and clubbed by the police; he went so far as to draw a small pocket knife and slightly wound one of the officers; in this he was entirely in the wrong. But the police not only shot him down, but after he was down and trying to crawl away on his hands and knees, witnesses say one or two policemen walked alongside of him and poured eight or ten more shots into his body. This was unnecessary, brutal and cruel.

What is really needed in these great black belts of the city is a larger number of colored policemen. That will allay the feeling that white men are imposing on colored men. But because it is impossible at this time to get more colored men on the force; it is urgent that white policemen use more tact in dealing with prisoners and crowds in colored districts. If the Brooklyn police on Saturday afternoon, when the reserves came, had simply taken their prisoner away the crowd would have melted of its own accord, and there would have been no such lamentable happening as did occur.

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JULY 14 1918

East St. Louis Outrage Report

Usually reports of Congressional Investigating Committees are dull reading and afford little information. This is not the case with the committee which investigated the race riots at East St. Louis many months ago. Its report is not long, but is brimming over with verbal brimstone. No severer castigation of a community was ever penned, and it is interesting to learn that the membership is composed of a Democrat from Kentucky, chairman; a Democrat from California and one from Illinois, while a Republican from Wisconsin completes the list.

This report was read last Saturday in the House. It attributes the troubles originally to the great influx of negroes from the South brought about through flaming advertisements of agents and some employers. Not the slightest effort was made by employers to secure good housing conditions for the new workmen or to do anything else for their benefit. Many of the negroes found that the advertisements had been false and they were in pitiable condition.

It is upon the municipal authorities and the man in command of the militia that the committee vents most of its wrath. No effort at any time was made to keep order or to provide for any emergency. When the riots came they were aided and abetted by the authorities who should have suppressed them. Says the report: "East St. Louis wallowed in a mire of lawlessness and unshamed corruption. Criminals from every quarter of the country gathered there, unmolested and safe from detection. Sodom and Gomorrah were model Christian communities by comparison," and for the guilty municipal officials, "no punishment that outraged justice may visit upon them will be adequate."

Again it says: "In the history of corrupt politics in this country there never has been a more shameless debauchery of the electorate or a more shameless alliance between the agencies and beneficiaries of crime." This was the work of both political parties. "The gang which took possession of East St. Louis harbored the offscourings of the earth." There is much more to the same purpose, especially to the effect that they encouraged race feeling and are responsible for the race riots in which were killed many innocent persons while police and militia aided when they should have suppressed disorders.

There is no whitewash in the report for anyone and it ought to have some good effect. Already E St. Louis has been redeemed to a great [illegible] the same conditions may produce similar [illegible] where if ever labor supply exceeds demand [illegible] shiftings of the population take place.

It is interesting to record that the committee had assistant in its investigations was a local newspaper man who, in the face of threats and in spite of every obstacle, uncovered conditions which now are public. The document is one to make all decent persons burn with indignation. Let us hope that it marks the end of an old and the beginning of a new era in municipal politics.

REV. C. A. TINDLEY,
Vice-President Colored Protective Association

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 31, 1918

Race Riots and Their Causes.

Editor of The Record:

Race riots have not been uncommon in Philadelphia, as every resident must know, and it is very probable that the one which has caused two or three deaths in the southern section of the city will be by no means the last. The trouble is doubtless due to the recent influx of a large number of negroes from the South, the greater liberty which they enjoy here which in some cases tends to license, and the very real difficulty which many of them have in finding homes. This leads them to invade districts heretofore occupied solely by whites, with consequent and almost inevitable friction.

It is hard to find a remedy. Segregation by law, such as Baltimore attempted, has been knocked out by the Courts. As an American citizen the negro has a right to live wherever he can afford to, and this right cannot be abridged. Apparently the only thing to do is to cultivate a greater spirit of amity between blacks and whites. Both sides have their obligations. If a negro knows that his tenancy of a house in a street hitherto occupied exclusively by whites will mean a depreciation in values then he is committing a serious injury upon a lot of unoffending people when he insists upon living there. This is a point of view too rarely taken. In our desire to help the colored race we too often overlook the reciprocal obligation which rests upon it to deal justly by the whites. Apparently the negroes now moving into the southern part of the city have not done this, and hence the great bitterness felt against them.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIAN.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1918.

PHILADELPHIA PA [illegible]
JULY 16 1918

LAW AND ORDER

For the present the only question at issue to be considered in the Gray's Ferry district where racial clashes have been occurring for the past forty-eight hours is the restoration of law and order by effective policing.

Whatever may be the right and wrong of any of the individual affairs which started the rioting, or whatever may be the underlying problem, discussion and determination must wait on the end of the rioting and the local anarchy, and to accomplish this result, the more sharply the police shall act in any incipient demonstration, the better it will be. Neither side in the controversy is entitled to any standing in the court of public opinion, in an appeal for justice or equity, if it has been guilty or wilfully continues to be guilty of throwing aside the law and resorting to mob violence to satisfy either its prejudices or its rights.

Individuals may aid by keeping out of the trouble and the zone of trouble. A large part of the mobs of yesterday, as always is the case in the gathering of mobs, were there chiefly for curiosity, and at first, at least, were only incidental attendants on the scene and not participants in its violence, although many of them were later drawn into the action by circumstance or the excitement of the affair.

Riots—1918

RACE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA-3 DEAD; MINISTERS PUT BLAME ON POLICE

epro American

8-2-18

Fighting Starts When Colored Probation Officer Occupies Property in Section Where Whites Lived---Woman Fires Into Mob When Her Home is Attacked---Police Call on United States Marines For Aid.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 30—Two white men and a colored man are dead, and a large number of both white and colored are injured as the reult of race riots which have been going on in Philadelphia for the past three days, having begun Sunday afternoon.

Trouble has been brewing since Mrs. Adelia Bonds, a probation officer in the Municipal Court purchased a house at 2936 Ellsworth street. The people of the neighborhood, who are a low class of whites, became incensed and started stoning the house. Mrs. Bonds, who was in the house at the time, went to one of the upper rooms and in her efforts to protect her property, fired out of the window. The shot hit Joseph Kelly, a white man, who is now held in $800 bail for court, charged with being one of the ring leaders in the riot.

COME TO THE RESCUE

When the colored men living in the smaller streets in the neighborhood heard of the attack upon Mrs. Bond they started in a body to protect her. Then the riot started which has resuled in one of the most disgraceful happenings in the annals of the city of "Brotherly Love."

The bitter racial warfare was resumed on Monday with the police, seemingly, unable to cope with the infuriated mobs. The Police Department asked for and received aid from the United States Government.

Under the command of ensigns, 150 sailors were sent into the district from League Island. They patrolled the streets, armed with long riot clubs, similar to those used by the State police.

Shortly before 5 o'clock all the saloons in the district were ordered closed, following the shoting of an arsenal employee. Later in the evening 150 additional mounted policemen and 84 more blue-coats, recruited from every district in the city, were dispatched to the assistance of the 300 policemen already on duty in the 36th ward.

Notwithstanding this brilliant array of authority, the riots continued. When one crowd was dispersed, another fight would begin two blocks away and the hospitals were kept busy administering to the wounded.

COLORED MEN DISARMED

As usual, when riots occur, the colored people were disarmed by the officers, while no serious attempt was made to deprive the whites of their weapons.

The homs of a number of residents were set afire. Furniture was hurled into the streets, pictures were torn from the walls and in the streets huge bonfires made of the debris. In some streets not a single house escaped the vengeance of the mob.

Notwithstanding that most of the colored people were disarmed by the police, they fought to protect their firesides and their property.

POLICE SHOOTS COLORED MAN

The colored man killed on Monday was Riley Bullock, 2032 Annin street. He was shot through the lungs as he was being led into the 20th and Federal streets station, bleeding from wounds inflicted by a mob only a few squares away. An investigation of the shootins showed that the shot which killed Bullock was fired from a pistol which was held close to his back. Ramsey, one of the white policemen, who was arresting Bullock, admitted firing the shot that killed the colored man, according to Lieutenant Myers. On entering the station house, acording to Lieutenant Myers, Ramsey claims his foot slipped and the weapon was accidently discharged.

This version of the shooting is in direct contradiction to the first story telling how the shot was fired from among a crowd of whites who were following the officers and their captices. The police first claimed that Bullock had been shot by some person on the outside of the building.

Burned holes in the back of Bullock's coat, however, proved clearly that he had been shot by somebody near at hand. An investigation of the shooting was ordered by Assistant Superintendent Mills.

COLORED MEN PROTEST

The riots have caused a wave of protests from the colored people and in a number of these the police are blamed for not quelling the riots. Attorneys J. W. Parks and G. Edward Dickerson are representing a number of the colored men who were arrested by the wholesale. Mr. Dickerson roundly criticised the police for what he claimed was discrimination against the colored people. He publicly charged that the race riot was due to the pacific policy of Assistant Superintendent Mills, who, he said, failed to take proper protective measures when informed that a riot was imminent. Also he said that the police sent from the various station houses were inclined to side with the white men and that they winked at it when colored soldiers were beaten.

"There would have been no riots had Mills sent men down there with orders to clean up both white and colored men alike," said Attorney Dickerson.

Mills admitted that Attorney Dickerson had told him of the riots, but said he had heard of the imminence of the disturbances before and had taken the proper precautions.

COLORED MINISTERS PROTEST

Five colored ministers, representing a large church membership visited City Hall yesterday in an effort to interview Mayor Smith. They wre told that the Mayor was not in and after leaving a copy of a letter of protest they went to the office of the Director of Public Safety and read him a copy of the letter they had left with Mayor Smith's secretary. It is as follows:

"We the undersigned, represent the Methodist Ministers' Meeting of Philadelphia and Vicinity. We represent large constituencies who reside in the zone of the race riot which seems now in progress. We have visited the homes of scores of these people and we are well informed concerning conditions.

"We wish to say that we deplore the fact that your police have not been able to protect our citizens from mob violence. We deplore the fact that Philadelphia gives the first answer to the noble statement of President Wilson against mob violence with such mockery.

"We desire you to understand that we put the whole blame upon your incompetent police force. But for the sympathy of the police, their hobnobbing with the mob, what has now become the disgrace of Philadelphia, would have been nothing more than a petty row, if that much.

"Your police have for a long time winked at disorder, at the beating up of Negroes, the stoning of their homes and the attacking of their churches. In this very neighborhood divine worship has time and again been disturbed by white hoodlums and there has been no redress. In nearly every part of the city, decent, law-abiding Negroes have been set upon by irresponsible white hoodlums, their property damaged and destroyed, while your police seemed powerless to protect.

"We also call your attention to the fact that this riot was not started by Negroes; that the Negroes who were annoyed were of the orderly, law-abiding type, that your police arrested Negroes almost exclusively and let the white hoodlums roam the street to do more damage.

"We cannot help expressing to you further the sad mistake in the administration of your police power. In every community where there are Negroes, the presence of Negro police tends to put down race friction. We feel quite certain that if an equal number of white and colored policemen had been in the riot district it would have subsided in a very few minutes; but for your policy of putting police, with political prestige in these districts and white police alone, there would not have been this disgraceful affair.

"Further, your police disarmed only colored people and permitted whites to pursue them with guns. This is the cause of this condition and the whole blame is on your own police force."

Shortly after the delegation had left Director Wilson issued a statement in which he declared that citizens without discrimination must be protected and will be even to the necessity of detailing every member of the Bureau of Police to the trouble zone, and every person responsible for disorder will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Negroes Renew Riot to Vent Wrath on Harlem Shopkeeper

Police Reserves Out for Second Time in Two Nights—One Negro Arrested.

N Y C HERALD
AUGUST 20, 1918

The uprising of negroes against George Grammas, keeper of a soda water and confectionery store at 135th street and Lenox avenue, because of his alleged insult to a negro boy Sunday night, broke out afresh late last night when he attempted to reopen his store for business after the negroes had wrecked it on Sunday.

He narrowly escaped injury when a bottle was hurled at him through the previously shattered glass windows of the store. The police reserves of the West 135th street station were called out again, and one negro, George Taylor, of No. 490 Lenox avenue, was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, when he refused to move on at the order of Policeman Fahie.

The trouble started about half-past nine o'clock Sunday night, when Grammas' store was full of customers. A negro boy is said to have gone behind the counter and pressed some of the buttons that set the soda syrups flowing. Angered by that, Grammas is said to have cuffed him and ejected him from the premises.

It was hardly a moment before a mob of negroes, estimated at two hundred or more, had gathered in front of the store, enraged that a white man and a foreigner—Mr. Grammas is a Greek—should have laid hands upon a negro boy.

The ringleaders entered the store and, it is reported, threatened the proprietor with personal violence. Stones were hurled that shattered two large plate glass windows. Police reserves arrived on the scene in time to hear a shot fired by the Greek. They managed after considerable difficulty to smuggle Mr. Grammas out a side door to the police station. He said he fired a shot to intimidate his attackers, and that the revolver could be found in his back yard. He was locked up on a charge of possessing a gun without a permit.

He obtained his release yesterday and returned last night to reopen his business. News of his return circulated among the negroes until there was a mob preparing to attack his place. One of the crowd hurled a bottle that narrowly missed his head.

The reserves, as a means of preventing further gatherings, ordered all the negroes to stay indoors. Patrol of the streets in the vicinity of the store was kept up all night.

MOLLMAN IS TOLD 'POLITICS'

CAUSED RIOT

Rev. G. W. Allison, President East St. Pastors' Alliance, Replies to Letter of Indicted Mayor.

ST LOUIS MO DEMOCRAT
SEPTEMBER 14, 1917

That "politics has been played too long and too hard in East St. Louis," and that "the city's ideals have been trampled beneath the sweep of a lawless condition," are charges growing out of a controversy between Fred W. Mollman, indicted mayor of East St. Louis, and the East St. Louis Pastor's Alliance.

Mollman is under indictment on charges resulting from the grand jury investigation of the East St. Louis race riot last July. The Pastor's Alliance at a meeting Monday called upon the mayor to resign during the period of the indictment.

The mayor wrote a letter yesterday to Rev. George W. Allison, president of the Pastors' Alliance, expressing surprise at the ministers' request for his resignation. The letter drew a sharp reply from Rev. Allison, who has been active in a campaign for law enforcement in East St. Louis.

Incidentally, Rev. Allison revealed yesterday his story of how he went to Mayor Mollman three days before the riot and warned him that a race war would follow unless there was an enforcement of the law.

The letter from Mollman which drew the fire of Allison was a reply to the pastor's resolution requesting the mayor's resignation. It follows:

Rev. George W. Allison, president Pastors' Alliance:

Dear Sir—Your communication requesting the resignation of myself and secretary, Mr. Ahearn, at hand. To say the least, I am surprised and am not ready to answer your communication fully, but request that you furnish me with the names of all the members of the Pastors' Alliance in attendance at the meeting when such action was taken.

Very respectfully,

FRED W. MOLLMAN.

POSTPONE BUNDY TRIAL

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 22.—The trial of Dr. LeRoy N. Bundy, on charges of inciting the race riots in this city in July, was postponed for the third time at Waterloo, Illionis, where the trial is to take place, because state witnesses are now in the army in France.

The indictment against Dr. Bundy charges that he advised members of his race to kill two policemen, which is said to have caused the riot. Following the killing of the policemen over thirty-five persons were slain.

Efforts are being made to obtain the service of Clarence Darrow (white), noted criminal lawyer of Chicago, to defend Dr. Bundy. Citizens throughout the country have contributed liberally to the support of Dr. Bundy's defense. Recently in Chicago a public tag day was observed, the funds of which were used to employ counsel. He is said to be innocent of the charges.

Indifference of Mayor and Police Causes Loss of Life

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2.—Mob rule took a serious grip on this city last Sunday and following its murderous activities, two white men, one of them a policeman, are dead and two others were dying when the smoke of battled cleared away in South Philadelphia, where guns and pistols thundered for hours. The alleged murderers of both the dead men are under arrest.

Fifteen other men of the Race are in a serious condition at the Polyclinic Hospital, and twenty-eight are under arrest charged with inciting a riot and carrying concealed weapons. For the last three days 150 policemen and specials called from all parts of the city patroled the section between Twenty-third and Thirtieth streets and Washington avenue and Dickinson street. At the Navy Yard 250 marines—a company—were held under arms, ready for dispatch to the scene of the riot. Home defence reserves assisted the police in handling the excited crowds, which thronged the streets of the locality clamoring to take part in the melee.

Patrol Driver Killed

Thomas McVey (white), 24 years old, 2736 Oakford street, a patrol driver of the Twentieth and Federal streets police station, was shot shortly after 3 p. m. yesterday while attempting to place a rioter under arrest.

A fellow officer, Thomas Myers, 2212 Titan street, attached to the same station house, is one of the dying. Myers was shot when he came to the rescue of McVay. A civilian, Frank Donahue, 1325 South Stanley street, was shot in the back when he caught hold of Myers when the latter fell after being shot. He is dying.

Early yesterday morning Hugh Lavery (white) of South Twenty-sixth street, was killed by a bullet from a revolver of a Race man. Joseph Butler, a Race man, of Haverford avenue near Forty-eighth street, is under arrest charged with the murder. George Miller, an uncle of the dead man, 1217 South Twenty-seventh street, was wounded seriously when he went to Lavery's aid. Four white men who attempted to arrest Butler were badly beaten.

Booze Shops Are Closed

Saloonkeepers have been appealed to by the police to close doors and, while a few complied with the request, the majority remained open. Every bar in the section was dark and at the door stood a policeman.

According to the police, hundreds of residents are leaving the danger zone for places of safety. Several men were found fleeing, clad in women's garments. But while there were numerous persons anxious to avoid trouble there were scores who continued turbulent. One mob barricaded itself in a vacant house at Twenty-seventh and Alter streets and fired shots from loaded muskets through the windows at white men in the street, who smashed at the doors with axes.

The raiding party fled at the approach of a detail of police and the men inside were arrested. Some of them escaped by scaling the rear fence. The police found seven muskets in the upper floors of the house.

One of the most serious acts of the infuriated white mob took place at the home of Henry Huff at 2745 Titan street. Huff is in Moyamensing prison charged with the murder of Policeman McVay. Late yesterday afternoon half a hundred men, many of them neighbors and friends of the dead bluecoat, marched into Titan street, armed with clubs, knives, bricks and revolvers.

Mayor Shows Indifference

And while this mob rule was prevailing within a dozen blocks of City Hall, Mayor Smith confessed that he did not know how order was going to be restored. He affected an attitude almost of indifference to the bloodshed, the wrecking of homes and the defiance of the law. The situation, the mayor explained, was in the hands of Assistant Superintendent of Police William B. Mills, and the acting head of the city's police department said he had been told of impending trouble in the section on Saturday morning.

"The situation is well in hand," said Mills, and while he was making that declaration another man had been shot and probably fatally wounded and a short time later several more fell as victims of clubs wielded by infuriated participants in the riot.

Mills said he had sent 250 policemen into the district on Saturday, but this large force was inadequate to check the bitterness between the white and Colored residents. He sent two policemen from every station house in the city into the troubled area.

With the coming of night, the rioting continued unabated, while the police made feeble and frantic efforts to scatter the throngs which gathered in the streets armed with every sort of weapon. Some even carried hatchets, but the most frequently used instrument was a blackjack. Hundreds carried bricks with jagged edges.

Killed in Hands of Police

The entire city was aroused when it was learned that a man had been killed while in the hands of the police. The man who met his death yesterday was Riley Bullock, 38 years old, 2032 Annin street. He was shot through the lungs as he was being led into the Twentieth and Federal streets station, bleeding from wounds inflicted during a riot a few squares away. He was killed by a white rioter.

Business men throughout the city condemned the failure of the police department to quell the rioting. Failure of the police to accept the offer of marines to aid them on Sunday night also brought forth considerable criticism. Several business men of prominence in the city's affairs declared that the government should be called into action, while others suggested that the state police be dispatched into the zone.

Wreck Accused Man's Home

Angered by the thoughts that a white patrolman had been killed, a mob composed of men and boys who congregate around the local saloons and cigar stores endeavored to pound the door of the Huff home down and ransack the house. The door had been locked and the windows barred. Inside were two women and three children, said to be the children of Huff. Pounding upon the door for admittance, the rioters became infuriated when their demand met with no response. They smashed the panels with axes, tore open the windows and climbed in, one after another. The door fell inward, carrying with it men who had been striving to break it down.

Meanwhile the women and children inside the house had fled through the rear gate to the home of neighbors. Once inside, the vengeance seeking crowd started to wreck the place. A piano was shoved through the window and hurled by willing hands into the center of the street. Beds followed from the upper floors; chairs were tossed through windows, carrying away sash and glass. Everything movable in the house was sent flying into the street, where it was made into a huge pile. Matches were applied to oil-soaked mattresses and in an instant the furniture was in flames.

Inside the house other members of the raiding party had started a fire. Smoke poured through the windows, but still the police failed to make an appearance. Colored residents of the street fled in terror. Just as the mob was trying to enter another house, policemen reached the scene. They smothered the flaming furniture and then extinguished the fire inside the house.

Similar scenes were enacted in Stillman street, near Reed. Throughout the morning this neighborhood had been the center of several small encounters between the two factions. Order was restored around noon, but not before several men had been sent to the hospital with battered heads.

Sale of Weapons Stopped

Most of the Thirty-sixth ward last night was virtually under martial law. None but those residing in the district were allowed to enter. Streets were roped off and policemen were stationed at every corner. Hundreds of additional weapons, including revolvers, rifles, razors and knives, were taken yesterday and the police department issued an order to all pawn brokers in the city to sell no weapons of any kind until further notice.

Many houses, occupied by families, were entered by mobs of white men and their interiors wrecked. Furniture was hurled into the street.

MONSTER CROWD AT BUNDY MEETING

A monster crowd that crowded every foot of space in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, last Monday night listened to several spirited short talks on patriotism, loyalty to the race and discriminations. The meeting was called to interest St. Louisans in the defense of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, and at the conclusion the audience donated $87 to the cause, this was raised to $100 by the members of the Medical Forum, under whose auspices the gathering was held. On the suggestion of Rev. Moseley, the big crowd, voted unanimously to indorse the effort to get doctors and interns in the hospital department.

In speaking of his case, Dr. Bundy stated emphatically that he was innocent of the charge placed against him. He said he was being prosecuted only to put a damnable charge upon the black man of America. He told of his service as a soldier in Cuba to defend the flag and that he was recruiting men to join the military forces when the accusation against him was made. He spoke well of the fairness of Attorney Brundage and thanked all who had done their best in his defense.

The officers of the Medical Forum are: Drs. Chas. Henry Phillip, president; George N. Haskins, vice-president; James A. Simpson, treasurer; W. H. A. Barrett, secretary and J. W. Wilkerson, assistant secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of Drs. A. W. Cheatham, J. C. Edwards, S. L. Walthall, E. S. Bailey and J. S. Jaques. The official roll follows: Drs. C. E. Herriott, J. Meade Benson, J. T. Caston, W. S. Brabham, W. H. Tyler, C. A. Hancock, E. H. Gordon, G. B. Key, E. J. Gregg, F. K. Slaughter, A. C. Moore, R. C. Haskell, T. A. Lewis, J. T. Breedlove, S. E. Pack, T. L. Walker, F. D. Thurman, L. E. Vincent, D. J. Jones, J. A. Rainey and Darrington Weaver. Honorary members are: Geo. Cleveland Hall of Chicago; John Albert Lester, Nashville; and John Edward Perry, Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Tag Day Brings In Fund of $723 for Bundy

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 21, 1918

Beauregard F. Moseley announced last evening that the recent tag day among the Negro people resulted in a collection of $723.51 for use in providing a defense for Leroy N. Bundy, a Negro dentist on trial at Waterloo for alleged participation in the East St. Louis riots of July, 1917. Mrs. Jennie Lawrence and Irene White were in charge of the fund.

Broker Freed of Perjury Charge Made by Ex-Wife

Elmer Simpson, 52, a broker, arrested on a charge of perjury sworn to by his former wife, Mrs. Emma Simpson, 1712 North La Salle street, was discharged by Judge Barasa yesterday. When Simpson obtained a divorce from his wife some time ago by default he declared he had been a good husband. Mrs. Simpson got a warrant for his arrest, charging the statement was untrue.

INDICTED FOR RACE RIOTS.

CHICAGO TIMES
APRIL 10, 1918

Congressional Inquiry at East St. Louis Causes Grand Jury Action.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 9.—Five indictments resulting from the recent Congressional inquiry into the East St. Louis race riots have been returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Cairo, Ill., it was learned today.

The indictments are based on the testimony of Myrtle Gardner, who said she had been held as a white slave at a hotel here.

Riots — 1918

The Truth About The Race Riot

Christian Recorder 8-1-18

Criminal Neglect of Philadelphia Police and Jealousy of "Low Down" Whites, the True Cause—Negroes Not Responsible for Riot—How It Began—Several Dead and Many Severely Injured

From Friday night to Monday night there were intermittent riots in Philadelphia, which have caused the death of four persons, put more than twenty in the hospital and otherwise wounded a hundred more.

How the Riot Began

The riot began with the whites as most riots begin. The Negroes are in a minority; they get scant justice in the courts and almost none with the police and they know better than to start riots. Some days ago, in the latter part of June, Mrs. Adella Bond, a well educated and respectable colored woman, in the employ of the city, purchased a house at 2936 Ellsworth Street. Last Wednesday she moved into this house. Some of the whites objected. Seeing the colored woman was decent and far their superior in every respect their objections grew into murmurings and threats, and so last Friday night they gathered in front of her house to frighten her away from her new home. A mob of nearly a hundred gathered in front of her house and began to throw stones into her windows, calling her all sorts of vile names, and shouting their intention not only to run them out of the neighborhood but to lynch the Negroes. Mrs. Bond fired a revolver to frighten them and to attract assistance from the police. This infuriated the mob, who assailed her house more vigorously, led by a hooldum named Michael Cleary and two brothers named Kelly, who were ringleaders. More than a hundred shots were fired, and in the melee, Joseph Kelly was shot. Police arrived and three of the leaders, Cleary and the Kellys, were arrested. Mrs. Bond was not hurt, but her home was greatly damaged. Her next door neighbors, Mrs. Halford, in No. 2934 Ellsworth, and Mrs. Smith, in 2932 Ellsworth, suffered breakage of windows and articles in the house, one of the occupants having been hit by a brick thrown through the window.

Police Derelict

Next morning, Mrs. Bond, who has had considerable experience with police matters, sensing the situation, seeing that the police were hobnobbing with the mob, asked for colored policemen, or police from another district. But notwithstanding there were colored police in the district, none were sent. Instead of protecting the colored residents these policemen hobnobbed with the white mob, and, indeed, are said to have encouraged them. There was every attempt to keep Negroes from assembling but very little attempt to keep whites from assembling. Indeed the police seemed to have in mind that Negro must suffer for the shooting of Kelly. Saturday night they began to search and arrest Negroes, and to take arms from their persons and their homes, but they made no attempt to molest whites. Negroes were attacked on the streets, on cars, and wherever a gang of whites could find them at a disadvantage, and several fights occurred. Shortly after midnight Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, Hugh Lavery, of 1234 South Twenty-sixth Street, was killed. Jesse Butler, a colored youth, is accused of the killing, which occurred this way: Butler was coming from a party. Suddenly he ran into the mob; they pursued him. He was finally met by Lavery, who pointed a gun in his face. Butler grappled with Lavery and in the fracas Butler obtained the gun and Lavery was shot. This of course infuriated the mob. Butler was caught and severely beaten by police and mob.

Policeman Killed

The fighting lasted all night Saturday night, the white policemen taking an important part in beating up Negroes, and no Negro policemen being on hand. Policeman McVay, who lives in the neighborhood, and of course sympathized with his friends, was not on duty. But he got into the fray, and as he leaped into the fray, the crowd pursued a Negro, Henry Huff, into a house, 2749 Titan Street. Policeman McVay was in the lead, followed by others. They pursued Huff upstairs into the bath room, and when no longer able to further escape Huff opened fire on his pursuers, and McVay fell, and Detective Thomas Myers, another policeman, was wounded. Both McVay and Myers were taken to the Polyclinic Hospital. McVay died in a few minutes.

The police seemed to get control and Sunday night and Monday morning things quieted down. The district in which the riot was, however, was carefully guarded by white policemen and marines. They busied themselves with searching Negroes and disarming them. In the afternoon a Negro named John Williams was arrested on suspicion of shooting a white woman. After being beaten into insensibility he was nearly lynched by a mob of five hundred whites.

Police Accused of Murder

Riley Bullock, a colored man, was chased Monday morning by a crowd of whites and finally arrested by two policemen, Snyder and Ramsey. He was beaten into insensibility, placed in a patrol wagon and driven to the police station, where the most cowardly act of the whole disgraceful affair occurred. He was taken into the station in the back way, and while in the alley-way, one of the policemen is said to have drawn his revolver, and in cold blood to have shot the Negro dead.

Hospitals Filled

The Polyclinic Hospital was overtaxed with treatment of the wounded. So tense had the population become that it is said attendants wanted to kill the Negroes sent there for treatment.

Letter to the Mayor

Several delegations were appointed to wait on the Mayor. A committee, headed by Charles H. Brooks, tried to see the Mayor Monday afternoon, but failed; another committee, headed by B. G. Collier, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania, called Tuesday, and still another, headed by Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder, called, and failing to meet the Mayor, saw the Director of Public Safety and delivered their message. The speakers were B. G. Collier, J. Max Barber, D.D. S., George W. Mitchell, LL.B., and R. R. Wright.

On Monday, at the Preachers' Meeting, Mr. Moses G. Johnson, of Mother Bthel, brought the matter formally before the ministers. A committee, consisting of Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., chairman; Revs. R. J. Williams, Alexander Hannum, J. C. Beckett, W. H. Hoxter, I. H. Ringgold, H. Y. Arnett, John R. Reed and J. W. Eason was appointed to lay the matter before the Mayor. The following is the letter which they wrote:

"Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1918.

Hon. Thomas B. Smith,
Mayor of Philadelphia:

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, represent the Methodist Ministers' Meeting, of Philadelphia and Vicinity. We have a constituency of over 50,000 people. We represent large constituencies who reside in the zone of the race riot which seems now in progress. We have visited the homes of scores of these people and are well informed concerning conditions.

We wish to say that we deplore the fact that your police have not been able to protect our citizens from mob violence. We deplore the fact that Philadelphia thus gives the first answer to the noble statement of President Wilson against mob violence with such a mockery.

We desire you to understand that we put the whole blame upon your incompetent police force. But for the sympathy of the police, their hobnobbing with the mob, what has now become the disgrace of Philadelphia, would have been nothing more than a petty row if that much.

Your police have for a long time winked at disorder, at the beating up of Negroes, the stoning of their houses and the attacking of their churches. In this very neighborhood divine worship has time and again been disturbed by white hoodlums and there has been no redress. In nearly every part of this city decent, law-abiding Negroes, of the home-owning type, who have saved money by years of frugality and thrift, and moved into their new homes, have been set upon by irresponsible white hoodlums, their property damaged and destroyed while the police seemed powerless to protect. This has happened a score of times before this riot, and going on with but slight rebuke, it is not to be wondered at that the mob thought it could scare Negroes from their homes with impunity.

We have also to call your attention to the facts now clearly established: that this riot was not started by Negroes; that the Negroes who were annoyed were of the orderly law-abiding type; that your police arrested Negroes almost exclusively and let white hoodlums roam the streets to do more damage, and when some of these were pointed out to the police, they still were not molested.

We severely condemn mob rule; we condemn Negroes who would disregard the law, and we feel that the law-breakers of all races should be treated alike. We have no sympathy with their deeds.

We cannot help expressing to you further a sad mistake in the administration of your police power. In every community where there are Negroes, the presence of Negro police tends to put down race friction; while the presence of white police alone increases this friction. We feel quite certain that if an equal number of white and colored policemen had been in the riot district it would have subsided within a very few minutes; but for policy of putting police, with political prestige, in these districts, and white police alone, there would not have been this disgraceful affair.

On Friday night there were no colored police, and in spite of the fact that colored policemen were asked for they were kept from this district while your white police permitted men to be assailed.

Further, police disarmed only colored people and permitted whites to pursue them with guns. This is the cause of these conditions, and the whole blame is on your own police force.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee:

R. R. WRIGHT, JR.,
Chairman;
J. C. BECKETT,
Secretary.

POLICE PROMPTNESS PREVENTS RACE RIOT

Quarrel on Woodland Ave. Draws Mob Which Is Dispersed Without Trouble

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
AUGUST 4, 1918

Fearing another outbreak of race riots, such as occurred last week downtown, the police quickly dispersed a crowd at Forty-eighth street and Woodland avenue last night, which gathered following an argument between a white man and a colored man.

The usual Saturday evening stream of pedestrians along Woodland avenue, in the vicinity of the Forty-ninth street car barn, quickly congregated about the two men until there was a crowd of 500 people.

Riot calls were at once sent in and two patrol wagons quickly arrived and dispersed the crowd without making any arrests. Last night's disturbance was within a mile of the place where men were either killed or seriously injured in the riots a week ago.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 22, 1918

RACE RIOT BLAME FIXED

Judge Rogers, in the Quarter Sessions Court, yesterday placed the blame for the recent race riots in this city on negroes who came here from the South and other parts of the country. In sentencing Leroy Cathers, seventeen years old, of 2005 Ellsworth street, and Samuel Johnson, negroes, to terms of three months each for rioting and carrying loaded revolvers, the Judge said:

"You and others like you who come here from other jurisdictions are the cause of three-fifths of the trouble we recently had. There are some highly respected negro citizens in this city, but such persons as you bring disrepute, not only on yourself, but reputable citizens and your whole race."

Victims of Riot Held For Court

Lawyer Dickerson Cross Questions Officers Ramsey and Schneider—Ramsey Killed Man Under Arrest and Schneider Brutally Assaulted Another In Hospital Awaiting Treatment.

An interesting case came us at Judge John M. Patterson's Court, on Tuesday morning. There was a hearing on the writ of habeas corpus. Attorney Dickerson was endeavoring to get bail reduced for Preston Lewis, who was beat up by Officer Schneider, in the Polyclinic Hospital, on Monday, July 29.

Policeman Ramsey, who killed Bullock, and Policeman Schneider, who was with Ramsey when he killed Bullock, were the witnesses against Lewis, who was charged with cutting Ramsey's coat.

Officers Ramsey and Schneider claim that a crowd was around Preston Lewis, beating him up, and that Lewis was swinging his knife, protecting himself. They claim that they rushed in to protect him and that Ramsey turned his back and that Lewis cut his coat, but didn't touch his flesh. Also Officer Ramsey claims that Bullock, whom he killed, cut his coat an hour later. This means that the same coat was cut in the asme place by two different men within one hour.

And it was here that Attorney Dickerson did some clever cross-questioning. If the coat had been cut in two different places there would be some ground of plausibility in Officers Ramsey's and Schneider's tale but as told by these two officers in court it looks like camouflage.

Finally, Judge John Patterson reduced Preston Lewis' bail from $800 to $300. Judge Patterson presided with fairness at the preliminary hearing.

G. W. DICKERSON, ESQ., Attorney Colored Protective Association

Preston Lewis Assaulted and Beat By Officer Schneider in Polyclinic Hospital

On Monday, July 29, Preston Lewis went to his brother to find a place to move because the family with whom he lived, at 2739 Titan Street, was moving on account of the riot. He was met on the street by Officers Ramsey and Schneider, who later in the day beat and shot to death Riley Bullock at the station house. They searched Preston Lewis, and finding a small pocket knife, beat him about the head, inflicting about twenty wounds.

Preston Lewis was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital in a patrol wagon. When he reached there he was put upon a cot where he remained a short time awaiting his turn to be dressed. In the meantime, Officer John Schneider, who was on his vacation, and in citizen's clothes and who, nevertheless, had taken part in arresting and beating Lewis, walked into the hospital.

Officer Schneider then went to the Accident Ward, and without a word of warning, began to beat Lewis over the head with his blackjack. Lewis was knocked unconscious and his head and face badly lacerated.

In his anxiety to kill Lewis, Schneider struck and knocked down Miss Applegate, one of the nurses in attendance in the Accident Ward. He afterwards apologized to Miss Applegate under threats of arrest.

A colored officer from the First District, who was on guard in the hospital, drew his gun and threatened to shoot Officer Schneider before he would stop beating Lewis.

While this was going on Miss Simco, the head nurse in the Accident Ward, called up the Nineteenth District for assistance, whereupon the patrol wagon responded with Patrol Sergeant Levy and Officers Samuel Jones and Warrington, but they refused to arrest Schneider, who hurried back to his district, and within an hour helped Officer Ramsey to kill Riley Bullock. Schneider is an accessory before the fact of the murder of Riley Bullock, and is as guilty under the law as is Ramsey, yet is allowed to go free.

Miss Elizabeth Miller, Superintendent of the Polyclinic Hospital, is much incensed at the action of Officer Schneider. She told G. Edward Dickerson, attorney for Preston Lewis, that the Polyclinic Hospital had made no distinction with regards to color or otherwise against any one brought into the institution for treatment and that the hospital was in no wise responsible for the action of Officer Schnieder. She advised the attorney have Lewis swear out a warrant and prosecute Schneider for assault and battery with intent to kill.

The attorney asked Judge Patterson, before whom Lewis was brought, on a writ of habeas corpus, to sit as a comitting magistrate and hold Schneider for court.

Commenting upon the riots, Attorney Dickerson said, that every man, white or colored, who had been guilty of violation of the law should be brought to justice, and that later he would submit other evidence to the proper authorities of gross violations of the law.

Hearing on Barber, Morton and Festus

There was a hearing on the writ of habeas corpus in the case of William Barber, Claude Morton, Festus nd another man, who were dug out of a lumber yard at Gray's Ferry Road and Twenty-sixth Street, on Sunday night, July 28. They fled there for protection against the raging mob. Officers Young and Robinson claim that these four men fired at them out of the lumber pile. They couldn't find any weapons on them and no weapons have yet been found in that lumber pile, and yet these officers claim that the four men shot at them. If the four men did shoot at the two officers it is strange that no guns or revolvers could be found on them or around them.

Colored Protective Association Scores Director Of Public Safety. Receives Law And Order Committee—Director Wilson Stands By Mr. Jones

The Colored Protective Association, through is Law and Order Committee, of which Bishop Evans Tyree is chairman, made its first visit to the Director of Public Safety on Wednesday of last week. The members of the committee present were Bishop W. H. Heard, Dr. W. A. Harrod, Mr. Moses Johnson, Mr. W. H. Jones. They were cordially received at the office of the Director of Public Safety who is the head of the Police and Fire Departments. Bishop Heard introduced the commitee, and Dr. Harrod, pastor of Cherry Memorial Baptist Church, stated the object of the visit and presented the case, which was the case of Mr. W. H. Jones, who is preparing to move to a new home on Pine Street, who had been insulted by the police, and feeling that there might be some trouble the Colored Protective Association took up the matter with the Director of Public Safety. The result is that the Director stated positively that Mr. Jones should move into his house and have all the protection he wanted. He further stated that if Mr. Jones would notify the Director two days before he moved in, he (the Director) would see that a detail of police would be stationed in close proximity to the house and that he could have this as long as he felt it necessary to protect his house and see that no harm came to him. Mr. Jones is going to move into his house next week.

The Colored Protective Association would be glad to get in touch with anybody who is planning to move into a house. We will take the matter up with the Director of Public Safety and see that ample protection is given. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

NEAR RIOT OCCURS AS NEGRO SOLDIERS RESENT ARRREST AT CAMP TRAVIS

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS AUGUST 27, 1918

A near riot was caused at Camp Travis Sunday night when about fifty negro soldiers gave chase to several military police, according to rumors prevalent at the camp and a report reaching police headquarters yesterday. However, no official confirmation of the disturbance has been made.

According to the reports, three negro soldiers belonging to the Depot Brigade were arrested on charges of gambling by five military police. The men offered resistance and before taking them into custody the military officers were challenged by a band of about fifty other soldiers that had collected from the vicinity. Outnumbered, they were forced to retreat. Several shots were fired after them as they fled, it was said.

The rioters then rocked a number of barracks, driving everyone in the neighborhood to cover. After attempting to create further confusion they were persuaded to return to their quarters by a Young Men's Christian Association secretary. A company from the 19th Infantry and one from the 35th were sent to patrol the scene of the rioting.

Col. R. C. Williams, commander of the 19th Infantry, could make no statement in regard to the disturbance, as he was absent from the camp at the time.

REV. A. R. ROBINSON, Vice-President Colored Protective Association

Riots — 1918

REVIEW OF THE DR. BUNDY CASE

Attorneys For East St. Louis Dentist, and Leading Citizens Of the Country Reply To the Charges Made by The N. A. A. C. P.

To Lovers of Truth and Fair Play We the Undersigned Send Greetings

It is notoriously true and is a fact known to all men that American black folks have been ruthlessly, frightfully and unjustly oppressed, attacked, injured and hindered on their way upward and in all their soul-strivings to achieve equal human rights in the American body politic from the day of Emancipation until now.

As a phase of this unrelenting persecution the East St. Louis mob violence broke in upon us July, 1917, with all its fury and appalling horrors, when hundreds of our people were killed, others made homeless by the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property at the hands of the mob.

In the name of law and order and for the so-called prosecution of criminals a new phase of this old time hatred appears and seeks to prosecute the surviving innocent Negroes of the East St. Louis riot, of whom Dr. Bundy is one. In this trying hour the N. A. A. C. P. through its leaders came forward in its good offices and undertook to aid in the defense of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy and the defense and help of many Negro sufferers at the hands of that mob and for this purpose collected much money from a generous and humanity loving public.

Now while it is yet dark and uncertain as to the fate of Dr. Bundy comes this N. A. A. C. P., through the columns of the Crisis of September, 1918 and in a broadly circulated letter signed by Messrs. Chas. H. Studin, Attorney and John R. Shillady, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., anouncing the withdrawal of the N. A. A. C. P from participation in the defense of Dr Bundy, and in this announcement making certain damaging reflections and insinuations, capable of doing Dr Bundy's cause and the sacred cause of the Negro people, great injury. This statement and action of the N. A. A. C. P. at this untimely moment and stage of the Bundy defense if left unreviewed and unchallenged is calculated to do great harm and much mischief to the cause of Dr. Bundy and the cause of the Negro Race in America. However honorably intended this statement may have been, the facts in the case, deliberately considered, show clearly to our minds that it was misguided and unjustified.

Messrs. Studin and Shillady, speaking for the N. A. A. C. P., allege the following reasons for their action which reasons when properly reviewed and restated in the light of facts prove conclusively to the fair minded man that these gentlemen are woefully misguided, particularly so if their hearts are right. Their alleged reasons are as follows:

1. That the St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C. P. owing to departures by Dr. Bundy from established arrangements recommended to them that the N. A. A. C. P. withdraw from the defense.

Upon this point the undersigned wish to say that Dr. Bundy is in possession of telegrams and answers sent to representatives of the N. A. A. C. P. calling attention to a difference of opinion arising between him and members of the St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C. P. as to the proper management of his case and insisting that they come to St. Louis and look into it, and after repeated entreaties no representative could be induced to come. These differences of opinion grew, and Dr. Bundy, being the sufferer and interested party, felt justly that he knew better what attention his case needed than the individuals in the St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C. P. who were not fully conversant with the East St. Louis matter, and makes clear that had the representatives of headquarters come in, he could have made it clear to them the wisdom of his contentions; but no argument which he could make at New York prevailed.

In the meantime his case was on the eve of being called for trial. The very nature of the circumstances forced him to act contrary to the judgment of the individuals of St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C. P., with no purpose to depart from any understanding. The undersigned are convinced that Dr. Bundy was wise and correct in this matter.

2. Messrs. Shillady and Studin allege as a second reason for their action that at Dr. Bundy's request they granted him a hearing at headquarters in New York; that at the hearing when Dr. Bundy was confronted by an attorney and a stenographer Bundy became suspicious that he needed an attorney and a stenographer and since he had none, refused to make a detailed statement in relpy to their examination of his action, and in the latter part of their statement in the Crisis proceeds to give details of the questions of the investigation and alleged answers thereto. Dr. Bundy testifies that some of these questions and answers are correctly stated, others are abridged or added to so as to convey a meaning prejudicial to him and satisfactory to them, but in the main misrepresenting him to the public. But setting aside the claim of Dr. Bundy on this point, leaving it to stand as the word of one party against another, we claim that the admitted examination is both an insult and an offense to Dr. Bundy and an interested public. The fact is that the questions which they claim to have asked Dr. Bundy seem to be entirely outside of their authority over him and had nothing to do with any honest effort to defend his case. They seem to have forgotten entirely Dr Bundy's mission to New York, which was, by their own claim to explain and set right the disagreements between Dr. Bundy and the St. Louis Branch, as to the proper defense of his case.

The foregoing is alleged as reasons why the N. A. A. C. P. withdrew from the case, but Messrs. Shillday and Studin in their statement further say that from the meeting and well authenticated facts in the Bundy case, they drew certain conclusions which they proceed to encouch in their statement and which are worthy of attention.

1. That the N. A. A. C. P. had employed for Dr. Bundy's defense competent and sufficient attorneys to defend him when his case came to trial.

That two or three of these attorneys spoken of were employed is not denied but that they were ready for trial when the case was called was explicitly disproven, for the attorneys themselves, whose names are hereto attached, say that they had been employed and the terms of employment as regarding the retaining fee had not been complied with by the Association and on the eve of the trial they notified Dr. Bundy that because of the lack of compliance by the N. A. A. C. P., they would not serve. These attorneys themselves say that owing to the ramification of this case, their legal force was not sufficient and that they absolutely needed additional attorneys for good and sufficient reasons, and that everybody concerned had been informed by them. This latter statement fully corroborates Dr. Bundy's contention that he had to employ additional counsel.

2. It is claimed that the N. A. A. C. P. has already paid $1,500.00 as attorneys' fees to the retained lawyers for Dr. Bundy's defense. It is now conclusively shown to the undersigned that this is a very misleading statement; that although these attorneys had been engaged they were not available and would not serve because they had not received, on the eve of the trial, this very $1,500.00, and, although the Bundy families personally and through their friends had before this time raised and paid into the hands of the St. Louis Branch, more than $1,300.00 for this purpose, and the Association finally made up the balance and paid the $1,500.00. This in itself was greatly embarrassing in the preparation of the defense.

3. Again they state, that all professional assistance required for Dr. Bundy's trial had been provided by the N. A. A. C. P. and that funds necessary for the defense of the case could be collected by the Association The lawyers already employed state that the professional assistance required was inadequate. The lawyers and Dr. Bundy state that the funds needed for the preparation of the case for trial could not be had from the N. A. A. C. P., because in the preparation of the case money was needed for other purposes than mere retainer fees.

4. They allege that since Dr. Bundy has been released on bail he has been collecting funds to pay additional lawyers. They neglect to say, however how Dr. Bundy obtained bail and the change of venue, and that they provided no money for costs incident to the securing his release on bail, although money was needed and they were duly notified by the attorneys that for this phase of the case, there was financial need. Part of this had to be met after Dr. Bundy's release and in addition, in order to get the lawyers to continue in the case. Dr. Bundy had to raise funds to pay obligations which the N. A. A. C. P. had contracted but which they had neglected to pay.

5. They state an objection to the employment of additional attorneys in the case because it was the judgment of the association that no further assistance was needed. The lawyers retained and Dr. Bundy state that they know better; that additional lawyers were needed; that the opposition had not less than five attorneys, each serving on different phases.

6. They allege that Dr. Bundy has used at least a part of the funds collected for his own support.

In reply to this Dr. Bundy states that he could not travel over the country without using a part of the funds in hand for legitimate expenses and inasmuch as his energy and time were devoted to this purpose, the committee sees no just cause for criticism, for many of his friends intended this, they having contributed with that directly in view.

7. They claim that Dr. Bundy declines to account for funds which have been contributed to him.

This Dr. Bundy absolutely denies but states that he was under no obligation to account to the N. A. A. C. P.; that he was operating under different auspices and accounts to them for all moneys collected, which statement we find to be correct.

Considering the case as a whole, both as stated by the officials of the N. A. A. C. P., by the counsel retained, by Dr. Bundy and his associates in St Louis, who testify to us, we exceedingly regret that the officials of the N. A. A. C. P. were misguided and withdrew from the case, for we feel that the case is not an individual matter, involving as it does the interest and feelings of the whole Negro people; that having undertaken to assist in the defense in the name of a great Race, the N. A. A. C. P. was not justified in dropping the interest of the people, because of a personal difference as to methods in reaching the desired end.

We are also persuaded that the needs in this case justify the course of Dr Bundy and that he has in no sense violated good proprieties and is worthy of the confidence of his Race and the general public and we appeal to the lovers of fair play and justice to support him through his trial.

Joshua H. Jones, Presiding Bishop of Texas, A. M. E. Church; Aaron E. Malone, President Poro College, St. Louis; B. F. Abbott, Pastor Union Memorial M. E. Church, St. Louis; B. G. Shaw, Pastor Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, St. Louis; W. B. Johnson Pastor St. Paul A. M. E. Church, St. Louis; Rev. B. K. Smith, Pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio; C. G. Fishback, Pastor Shiloh Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio; Lyman B. Bluitt, M. D., St. Louis; Rev. Jas. W. Gaines, Pastor First Corinthian Baptist Church, Lovejoy, Ill., (Supt. of Missions of W. R. Baptist Ass'n.); Rev. C. T. Walker, Pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, Ga.; Gilbert H. Jones, Dean and Vice-President Wilberforce University, Ohio; Rev. J. T. Jackson, Pastor St. John A. M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. J. T. Caston, Pastor Fifth Baptist Church, St. Louis; Rev. S. A. Moseley, Pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church, St. Louis; Chas. H. Turpin, Proprietor Booker Washington Theatre St. Louis; Geo. T. Kyles, St. Louis; J. J. Matjoy, 1510 E. 18th St. Kansas City, Mo.; Wm. H. Fields, National Grand Master A. U. K. & D. of A. St. Louis.

The following are attorneys for Leroy N. Bundy: L. P. Zerweck, Belleville, Ill.; T. M. Webb, East St. Louis, Ill.; Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis.

NEGROES HURT IN RIOT SUE

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
MARCH 13, 1918

Damages Sought by Three From East St. Louis Car Line.

Suits were filed in the St. Louis Circuit Court today by three negroes against the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co. for injuries inflicted on the negroes by rioters in the East St. Louis race riot of July 2 last. Nathan Cole, who says he was a passenger on an Alton car, sues for $10,000, and Carrie Williams and Dave Kendrick for $25,000 each. The latter two say they were on their way from Belleville to St. Louis when they were dragged from a car and maltreated.

All charge that the company failed to exercise proper care for their welfare, in that, although the company's employes knew the riot was in progress, the negro passengers were not warned.

Policeman Ramsey Denied Bail

Committed To Prison For Killing Bullock —Colored Protective Association Committee Attends Inquest—Rights Of People Upheld By Court

The Christian Recorder

Robert Ramsey, who shot and killed Riley Bullock in the recent riots in this city, was held at the Coroner's inquest Friday, September 13, charged with murder.

A number of the witnesses who were present said that Bullock had been severely beaten, and he was clubbed by both Ramsey and Schneider when he was carried by them to the station house, one using a blackjack, the other the butt of a revolver. As soon as they entered the station house a shot rang out and as Bullock was taken to the station house desk he collapsed from the bullet wound which was fired so close to him that his clothes caught fire.

The bullet entered the small part of his back and took a downward course through the pelvis.

Mr. Dickerson's comment to the Recorder's reporter was that the bullet couldn't have been accidentally fired by a man whose foot slipped going up the steps with the prisoner. It rather looks like wilful murder.

Ramsey Held Without Bail

The District Attorney refused to agree upon bail, saying that it was not a bailable case, so Ramsey's attorney applied for a writ of habeas corpus, asking the court on next Friday to admit him to bail. This will be opposed by the District Attorney and Mr. G. Edward Dickerson, attorney for the Colored Protective Association.

It is expected that Officer John Schneider, who participated with Ramsey in beating Bullock, and tried to conceal the murder, will be arrested and charged with being an accesory before the fact, of murder, which will make him equally guilty with Ramsey.

It is expected that Schneider will, at the same time, be charged with assault and battery on Preston Lewis, whom he beat with a blackjack while he was lying on a cot in the Polyclinic Hospital.

The Colored Protective Association had its first day in court last Friday, at the Coroner's inquest, over the body of Riley Bullock, the colored man killed during the recent riot, by Policeman Robert Ramsey. There was a large crowd present. A committee, consisting of Revs. R. J. Williams, J. C. Beckett, C. C. Scott, W. [illegible] James G. Johnson and Wm. H. Jones was present. G. Edward Dickerson, the solicitor, assisted by an assistant district attorney, watched every point. A desperate effort was made to free the policeman, but the C. P. A.'s attorney was so vigilant that he was held.

Drain a Park Pool to Avoid Fear a Race Riot

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 15.—Mayor Schreiber has determined that there shall be no race riots in Toledo. He has ordered that persons of both races be treated fairly and exactly alike.

Repetition of trouble between whites and Negroes at the City park swimming pool on Friday night, in which a Negroes and whites alike, taking into that the swimming pool be drained.

In a letter to Police Chief Herbert on Saturday, Mayor Schreiber said the pool shall remain closed until sober judgment controls."

"To prevent any repetition of trouble," the mayor told the chief, "you will kindly station a sufficient guard at the park, with instructions to treat Negroes and white alike, taking into custody any violators of the law, enforcing strictly the law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons and appealing to the sanity of any that may congregate."

Several hundred white men patrolled the vicinity of the park on Friday night. Two Negroes were arrested by the police. Calls for more help resulted in a wagon load of police being sent to the park. The crowd was dispersed.

Philadelphians Perfect City Wide Organization to Promote and Protect Interests of the Race—Non-Sectarian, All Denominations Represented

The Christian Recorder

On last Wednesday there was organized in the city of Philadelphia one of the most important organizations formed in this city to protect colored people.

The organization grew out of the recent race riots in the city of Philadelphia, in which it was charged the policemen did not protect the colored people, and the riot spread and became one of the most disgraceful affairs in the state of Pennsylvania.

The committee worked several days at 631 Pine Street, and finally got the organization well under way. On Wednesday night, at Calvary M. E. Church, Broad and Fitzwater Sts., a great crowd gathered. Dr. R. R. Wright presided and the organization was launched. Several hundred dollars was subscribed.

Bishop L. J. Coppin became the first life member, paying $25.00. He was followed by Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., Dr. W. F. Graham, of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, and Bishop J. Albert Johnson and Mr. E. C. Brown, banker. Hundreds of others became active and associate members. Active membership is $2; associate membership, $1, and life membership, $25. Enthusiasm was so great that several pastors pledged their churches to secure large memberships.

The organization proposes to reach the last Negro in the city of Philadelphia, to bring all of the colored people into one organization for the purpose of having a permanent organization of protection. One of the first things proposed was to secure a force of detectives to look up all cases of Negroes so that all the facts may be secured.

In this riot there were more than 100 colored and less than two dozen white persons arrested. The police are in the habit of arresting colored people on the slightest pretext. This Association will furnish men to protect colored people who have been arrested unjustly, and who are sent to prison often because they have no friends to speak for them.

This Association will speak for the friendless Negro in the courts, and it is calculated that over 1000 of innocent Negroes will be helped in this way. In a year thousands of Negroes are sent to prison, not because they are guilty, but because they have no one to represent them.

This Association stands for colored police. There ought to be the same proportion of colored police as there are colored people to the population.

It has been shown that whereever colored policemen patrol in colored and white neighborhoods that there is better order and less tendency to race riot.

This Association will stand for the right of a colored man to live in parts of the city where he is able to purchase a home.

This Association will stand against the colored slums in any part of the city, and wherever it is necessary to use the law.

This Association will supply counsel in such cases of discrimination as affect the whole race, whether in schools, places of amusement, of entertainment, or elsewhere. It will also stand against the discrimination against colored laborers and the right to work anywhere they are able.

The Association will also create a Board of Publicity, as it recognizes the largest damage done to the colored people in this city is public sentiment.

One of the first things to be done will be to publish 20,000 pamphlets, giving the true history and cause of the race riot in Philadelphia. These will be put in the hands of white and colored people of this city in order that no one may be misled as to the true cause of the riot.

The program which the Association has outlined is really ambitious and if it carries it into effect it will do a great work. In this city every nationality gets protection except the Negro. We have waited too long upon philanthropic friends to lead us. We must lead ourselves and our friends will gladly follow.

Dr. Wright, in his address to the meeting stated that what we want to-day is not indignation, hot-headedness and the display of great emotion, but calm and patient organization on the part of determined men and women who will prepare for the struggles before us. We must build a strong organization with fighting spirit, money and courage, and the people will support it.

Officers—President, R. R. Wright, Jr.; Vice-Presidents, R. J. Williams, A. R. Robinson, C. A. Tindley, A. Hannum; Secretary, J. C. Becket; Assistant Secretary, F. H. Butler; Treasurer, W. F. Graham.

Advisory Board—Bishop L. J. Coppin, Bishop J. A. Johnson, Bishop J. S. Caldwell, Bishop G. L. Blackwell, Bishop W. H. Heard, Bishop E Tyree, Bishop P. A. Boulden, Bishop Ramsey, Hon. J. C. Dancy, Revs. Whitted, W. G. Parks, E. W. Johnson, L. J. Jordan, S. C. Jackson, H. L. Phillips, P. Scott.

Directors—For one year—W. A. Harrod, I. H. Ringgold, W. A. Creditt, W. H. Jones, J. W. Caldwell, E. C. Brown, George W. Dean, W. J. Oliver. For two years—A. F. Angel, C. L. Knox, U. G. Leeper, W. T. Cornish, J. W. H. Eason, H. M. Minton, M.D., T. N. Brown, W. H. Moses. For three years—M. G. Johnson, J. R. Logan, W. Henry Barnes, M.D., G. N. Oliver, William Hoxter, J. A. Whitted, Charles S. Freeman, C. D. Atkins.

N Y C POST
AUGUST 5 1918

Philadelphia lays the blame for the race riots that have disgraced her upon her police as much as upon the rioters. There was nothing in the original issue, declares the *Public Ledger*, to justify private vengeance. That issue seems to have been a complication of incidents, centring about a negro woman who moved into a neighborhood that already had negro families in it, but who was also a probation officer, and whose presence, therefore, was doubly resented by white residents. The police, however, instead of dealing firmly with the outbreak, "took chances" with it, and so it ran on for three days. The *Ledger* indicts the police further for allowing "a large number of civilians, many recently arrived here, not noted for self-control, and belonging to a race highly emotional and easily stampeded," to carry "concealed deadly weapons, knives, and pistols *ad libitum*." In a word, "the police department needs something besides men walking around with nightsticks to insure the peace of the city." The real responsibility for such a condition rests, of course, with the officials at the top—and the voters at the bottom. That the disorder should have occurred during the trial of politicians and others for the frauds, resulting in murder, in the Fifth Ward primary last year, but emphasizes the incongruity of such happenings in the city of William Penn and the Liberty Bell.

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
AUGUST 15 1918

E. St. Louis Riots Lead U.S. to Name Mediator

Paul Willis, secretary Waukegan Chamber of Commerce, will go to East St. Louis as federal custodian to oversee law enforcement, adjust labor disputes and settle race disturbances. His appointment follows congressional investigation of race rioting there.

Riots — 1918

FURTHER INQUIRY TO BE HELD INTO EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTS

new york age 7-20-18

Congressmen Greatly Shocked Over Needless Killing of Negroes.

POKE FUN AT TRIPP

Call Officer of Militia a "Parlor Soldier" and a Hopeless Incompetent—Soldiers and the Police Known to Have Shot to Death Innocent Colored People--Mayor Mollman and Officials of Town Denounced — Employers Accused of Paying Little Heed to the Welfare of Colored Employees.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Washington, D. C.—The attention of the Secretary of War and the Illinois State authorities has been directed to the disgraceful part played by Col. S. O. Tripp, militiamen and the police during the East St. Louis, Ill., riots last summer. Representatives Ben Johnson, John E. Baker, M. D. Foster and Henry Allen Cooper, who for months have been holding a Congressional inquiry to ascertain the cause of the East St. Louis riots, have recommended that there be further investigations and prosecutions.

Mayor Mollman and other East St. Louis officials are accused of dereliction of duty by the Congressmen, whose report in part follows:

"Your committee appointed for the purpose of making investigation of the East St. Louis riots which occurred on May 28 and July 2, 1917, reports that as a result of unlawful conditions existing at that place, interstate commerce was not only openly and violently interrupted but was virtually suspended for a week or ten days during and following the riot of last July.

"For months after the July riot interstate commerce was interfered with and hindered, not, however, by open acts of violence, but by a subtle and effective intimidation of colored men who had been employed by the railroads to handle freight consigned from one State to another. So many of these men were driven out of East St. Louis as the result of the July riot that the railroads could not secure necessary help.

"After the worst effects of the riot had passed this class of labor remained so frightened and intimidated that it would not live in East St. Louis. Some of them took up their residences across the river in St. Louis, and would go over to East St. Louis in the morning to work and would return to that place before nightfall. In order to get out of East St. Louis and back to St. Louis before night came on the length of the day's work was reduced.

"The fright of these laborers went to such an extent—and it was fully justified by existing conditions—that special means of transportation had to be provided for them back and forth between St. Louis and East St. Louis in order to get them to work at all. Besides the killing of a number of these Negro laborers, a very large number, indeed, fled from the work and never returned to it. In addition to this, 44 freight cars were burned and serious damage done to the railroad tracks, all of which will be referred to further along in this report.

"Your committee made an earnest, non-partisan effort to determine the basic cause of the riot. We endeavored to pursue every avenue of information to its source, searched the hearts and consciences of every witness, and sought the opinions of men in every walk of life. The officers of the mills and factories placed the blame at the door of organized labor; but the overwhelming weight of testimony, to which is added the convictions of the committee, ascribes the mob spirit and its murderous manifestations to the bitter race feeling that had grown up between the whites and the blacks.

"It was proven conclusively that the various industries in St. Clair County were directly responsible for the importation of Negroes from the South. Advertisements were printed in various Southern newspapers urging the Negroes to come to East St. Louis and promising them big wages. In many instances agents were sent through the South to urge Negroes to abandon profitable employment there and come to East St. Louis, where work was said to be plentiful and wages high.

"One of the Coal railroads sent an agent to the Southern States, and on some trips he brought back with him as many as 30 or 40 Negro men, all of them employed at their Southern homes, making from $2 to $2.50 a day. A number of these men testified before the committee that they were promised $2.40 a day 'and board' if they would come to East St. Louis; but when they did come they were paid only $1.40 a day, with an allowance of 60 cents a day for board, and were fed on coffee, bread, and 'lasses' and made to sleep on sacks in box cars, where they suffered keenly from the cold.

"Responsibility for this influx of 10,000 or more Negroes into East St. Louis rests on the railroads and the manufacturing establishments, and they must bear their share of the responsibility for the ensuing arson and murder that followed this unfortunate invasion.

"It is a lamentable fact that the employers of labor paid too little heed to the comfort or welfare of their men. They saw them crowded into wretched cabins, without water or any of the conveniences of life; their wives and children condemned to live in the disreputable quarters of the town, and made no effort to lift them out of the mire. Negroes gravitated to the unsanitary sections, existed in the squalor of filthy cabins, and made no complaint.

"Negroes were induced to buy homes in white districts by unscrupulous real estate agents; and, as a consequence, the white people sold their homes at a sacrifice and moved elsewhere. Owners of cheap property preferred Negroes as tenants, charging them $15 a month rent for houses for which white workmen had paid only $10.

Shoot Up Negro Section.

"East St. Louis wallowed in a mire of lawlessness and unshamed corruption. Criminals from every quarter of the country gathered there, unmolested and safe from detection. This was the condition of affairs on the night of July 1, 1917, when an automobile—some witnesses say there were two—went through a Negro section of the city and fired promiscuously into their homes. No one was injured, but the act aroused a fierce spirit in the breasts of the Negroes.

"The ringing of a church bell at midnight, which was a pre-arranged signal, drew a crowd of Negroes from that immediate section armed with guns and pistols. They marched through the streets ready to avenge the attack on their homes. They had not gone far until an automobile containing several policemen and a newspaper reporter crossed their path, having been notified by telephone that there was danger of an outbreak. The Negroes cursed them and told them to drive on, although one of the detectives flashed his police badge and assured them that they had come to protect them.

"For answer the Negro mob fired a volley into the machine which, at the first shot, drove rapidly away. The negroes continued to empty their guns and pistols, with the result that one of the officers was instantly killed and another so badly wounded that he died later. The police automobile, riddled with bullets, stood in front of police headquarters next morning and thousands viewed it. The early editions of the papers gave full details of the tragedy of the night before. And, on July 2, East St. Louis awoke to a realization of the awful fact that the dread which had knocked at every heart for months could no longer be denied.

"The news of these murders and fresh outrages spread rapidly, and the streets soon filled with excited people. Men and boys, girls and women of the town began to attack every Negro in sight. All fared alike, young and old, women and children; none was spared. The crowd soon grew to riotous proportions, and for hours the man hunt continued, stabbing, clubbing and shooting, not the guilty but unoffending Negroes. One was hanged from a telephone pole and another had a rope tied around his neck and was dragged through the streets, the maddened crowd kicking and beating him as he lay prostrate and helpless.

"Negroes were pursued into their homes, and the torch completed the work of destruction. As they fled from the flames they were shot down, although many of them came out with uplifted hands, pleading to be spared.

"It was a day and night given over to arson and murder. Scenes of horror that would have shocked a savage were viewed with placid unconcern by hundreds, whose hearts knew no pity and who seemed to revel in the feast of blood and cruelty.

"It is not possible to give accurately the number of dead. At least 39 Negroes and 8 white people were killed outright, and hundreds of Negroes were wounded and maimed. 'The bodies of the dead Negroes,' testified an eyewitness, 'were thrown into a morgue like so many dead hogs.'

"There were 312 buildings and 44 railroad freight cars and their contents destroyed by fire; a total loss of $393,600. Your committee can not go into all the harrowing details of how the Negroes—men, women and children—were killed and burned during the riot, but there were so many flagrantly cruel cases that a bare recital of the facts concerning some of them will be given.

Ruffians Beat Man to Death.

"At Collinsville and Illinois avenues a Negro man and his wife and 14-year-old boy were assaulted. The man was beaten to death; his head was crushed in as if by a blow from a stone, and the boy was shot and killed. The woman was very badly injured; her hair was torn out by the roots and her scalp was partly torn off by some one who took hold of the ragged edges of a wound and scalped her. After a time an ambulance drove up and the bodies of these three Negroes were loaded into it. The father and the son were dead, and when the woman regained consciousness she found herself lying on the dead bodies of her husband and child. This family lived across the Mississippi River in St. Louis and were on their way home after having been on a fishing trip north of East St. Louis. They were innocent of any connection with the race feeling that brought about the riot and were victims of the savage brutality of the mob, who spared neither age nor sex in their blind lust for blood.

"Another Negro who was trying to escape from a mob of 30 or 40 men was knocked down, kicked in the face, beaten into insensibility, and then a man stood over him and shot him five times as he lay helpless in the street.

"A white man shot at a Negro and killed another white man, his bad aim infuriating the mob that pursued the unoffending Negro.

"Two Negroes were taken from a street car at Illinois and Collinsville avenues. They were on their way to St. Louis to escape the fury of the mob. Both were killed.

"Near the stock yards a white man knocked a Negro senseless from a wagon, and when two reporters offered to take the wounded man to the hospital another white man threatened their lives and forced them to drive away and leave him.

"At Collinsville and Division avenues a mob of about 100 men drove a Negro into the street, knocked him down, stamped on his face, and one of the crowd drew a pistol and shot him through the head, the bullet coming out between his eyes.

Assault Negro 70 Years Old.

"An old Negro, about 70 years old, stepped off a street car, having come from St. Louis on his way home. The mob immediately attacked him with such fury that he was left senseless after being stoned and beaten. A witness who described this particular case to your committee, said: 'This old man, his dinner bucket lying on the ground beside him, was apparently dead, although he had his arm arched up over his face as if to protect himself from blows. About that time an ambulance driver came up and started to pick him up to put him into the ambulance. A white man standing over him said, "If you pick up this Negro, you'll get what he got." I saw the same Negro in the undertaking establishment the next day, dead, with his arm still arched over his face.'

"Around Third and Brady avenue the mob was firing promiscuously into houses and sheds where the Negroes had taken shelter. Every time one of them ran from these houses he was shot and killed.

"The rioting continued all along Broadway, between Collinsville avenue and Eighth street; houses were burned and the poor wretches were driven from their homes or shot as they were trying to escape the flames. Two of them, with hands above their heads, were shot and killed.

"A Negro child 2 years old was shot and thrown into the doorway of a burning building, and nothing ever was found of the remains.

"There was a crippled Negro who took care of the horses and mules for the Hill-Thomas Lime & Cement Co. He was a faithful, hard-working, loyal fellow. The day of the riot his employer's stable was in the path of the flames. He called up Mr. Thomas, his boss, on the telephone, and said: 'I just

called you up to tell you good-bye. I'm here in de barn, and I ain't goin' to leave; I've turned all de stock out; I'm going to stay here; I'm not going outside to be shot.' This faithful Negro must have been consumed in the flames, as no trace of him ever was found.

"It is impossible to say how many people perished in the 312 houses that were burned by the mob, but many Negroes who lived in those houses still are missing, and it is not possible to get an accurate report as to just how many found death in the flames.

"East St. Louis for many years has been a plague spot; within its borders and throughout its environs every offense in the calendar of crime and every lapse in morals and public decency has been openly committed, each day increasing the terrors of the law-abiding. Sodom and Gomorrah were model Christian communities by comparison. No terms of condemnation applied to the men who were responsible for the appalling conditions revealed before your committee, can be too severe. No punishment that outraged justice may visit upon them will be adequate. In many cases they deserve the extreme penalty; in every case they merit the execration of a despoiled and disgraced community.

"Mayor Mollman surrounded himself with advisers who were familiar with the game of politics. They were not interested in securing an honest and economical administration. Their business first was to elect a man who would be subservient; one who possibly might not put his own hand into the public treasury, but would look the other way if a friend were so engaged. They needed a man who would stand between them and the indignant taxpayer; a fair promiser but a poor performer; personally honest, maybe, but so weak, so feeble, and so easily influenced that the conspirators were able to dictate his policies, and in the shadow of his stupidity loot the municipality. This was not the result of corruption in only one political party. It was brought about by a combination between the leaders of the worst elements in both parties. They pooled issues in the city election and declared regular dividends on their investment at the expense of the honest people.

"In the history of corrupt politics in this country there never has been a more shameless debauchery of the electorate or a more vicious alliance between the agencies and beneficiaries of crime than for years existed in East St. Louis. It is a disgraceful chapter. It puts an ineffaceable brand on every man engaged in the conspiracy. Its contamination, spreading from a reservoir of corruption in the city hall, filtered through carefully laid conduits into every street and alley; into the hotels where girls, mere children of 15 years of age, were violated; into the low dance halls where schoolgirls listened to lewd songs and engaged in lascivious dances, and in the interval retired to assignation rooms with the drunken brutes who frequented these resorts; into the gambling houses where poorly paid workmen were robbed of their daily earnings; into the 350 saloons which kept open on Sunday, many of them running without a license; into the barrel houses, where the vilest of whisky was sold in bottles, the resort of vagrants and drunkards, rendezvous of criminals and schools of crime.

"This corruption palsied the hands of prominent officials whose duty it was to enforce the law. Lawyers became protectors of criminals, the courts were shields for the highwayman, the prostitute, the gambler, the sneak thief, and the murderer. The higher courts were not free from this baneful influence, which invaded all ranks and brought them to its low level.

"East St. Louis was doubly unfortunate. In the person of Mayor Mollman it had an executive who obeyed orders from a gang of conscienceless politicians of both political parties, who were exploiting the city for their own aggrandizement, careless alike of its good name, its security, or its prosperity. They were harpies who closed their eyes to the corruption that saturated every department of the public service and fattened on its festering carcass. Without conscience and without shame they led the mayor into devious paths, tempted him with assurances of political support for his future ambitions, packed the police force with men whose incompetency was only surpassed by their venality, and so circumscribed him with flattery and encouraged his cupidity that they were able to take the reins of government from his feeble hands and guide it to suit their own foul and selfish purposes.

Many Police Unscrupulous.

"The great majority of the police force appointed by Mayor Mollman's board of police commissioners had served an apprenticeship as connivers at corrupt elections; as protectors of lawless saloons, and hotels run openly as assignation houses. They turned criminals loose at the dictation of politicians, and divided with grafting justices of the peace the fines that should have gone into the treasury. This was the general character of the police force of the city of East St. Louis on July 1, 1917, when the spirit of lawlessness, long smoldering, burst into flame.

"When acts of violence were frequent on a night of May 28, after a largely attended public meeting in the City Hall at which Attorney Alexander Flannigan, by unmistakable implication, suggested mob violence, the police department failed to cope with the incipient mob.

"When the lawlessness began to assume serious proportions on July 2, the police instantly could have quelled and dispersed the crowds, then made up of small groups, but they either fled into the safety of a cowardly seclusion, or listlessly watched the depredations of the mob, passively and in many instances actively sharing in its work.

"The testimony of every witness who was free to tell the truth agreed in condemnation of the police for failure to even halfway do their duty. They fled the scene where murder and arson held full sway. They deserted the station house and could not be found when calls for help came from every quarter of the city. The organization broke down completely; and so great was the indifference of the few policemen who remained on duty that the conclusion is inevitable that they shared the lust of the mob for Negro blood, and encouraged the rioters by their conduct, which was sympathetic, when it was not cowardly.

"Some specific instances will be given in proof of the above conclusions:

"After a number of rioters had been taken to the jail by the soldiers under Col. Clayton, the police deliberately turned hundreds of them loose without bond, failing to secure their names or to make any effort to identify them.

"In one instance the mob jammed policemen against a building and held them there while other members of the gang were assaulting unoffending Negroes. The police made no effort to free themselves, and seemed to regard the performance as highly humorous. The police shot into a crowd of Negroes who were huddled together, making no resistance. It was a particularly cowardly exhibition of savagery.

"A Negro was brutally clubbed by a policeman who found him guilty of the heinous offense of hiding in an ice box to save his life.

"Two policemen and soldiers were involved in the shooting of Minneola McGee, a Negro girl about 20 years old, under circumstances of extreme brutality. This occurred not at the scene of the riots but as she was going from an outhouse to the kitchen of the residence where she was employed, when the police and the soldiers who accompanied them fired at her deliberately, and without even the slightest provocation, and shot off her arm near the shoulder.

Condemns Mayor Mollman.

"Mayor Mollman appointed the police commissioners. He was responsible for their failure to divorce the police from its partnership with crooked lawyers, corrupt justices of the peace, and notorious criminals. He knew full well what the conditions in the police department were. Prominent citizens had repeatedly warned him and had supplied convincing proof of their charges against the department. He paid no attention to their warnings and appeals. By his failure to remove the police commissioners he acquiesced in their misfeasance, and equally is responsible with them for the heartless crimes committed by an unrestrained mob and for the lawlessness that was encouraged and fostered by his failure to enforce the law and to hold his subordinates responsible for the proper conduct of the police department.

"Much of the energy, some of the brains, and nearly all of the audacity of the gang that in recent years has held East St. Louis in its merciless grasp were centered in Locke Tarlton, president of the East Side Levee Board. It was his cunning mind that helped devise the schemes by which he and his associates were enriched. It was his practiced hand that carried them out. He made Mayor Mollman believe he was his creator; that he had elevated him to high station; and that his blind obedience to orders would mean rich political rewards in the future.

"As president of the levee board, Tarlton deposited millions in a local bank and exacted no interest from it. The taxpayers suffered, while the bank lent the money and pocketed the proceeds. In further proof of the close relationship that existed between the levee board and the bank, Thomas Gillespie, brother of the bank's president, was elected attorney for the levee board.

"Women of the street in kimonas, with frowsy heads and painted faces, took part in the riots and were, if possible, more brutal than the men. They attacked Negro women and children and beat them unmercifully.

Congress Ridicule Tripp

"On the night of July 1 Mayor Mollman telephoned the acting adjutant general of Illinois that the mob spirit was rampant; that the police were unable to cope with the situation; and that it would take the strong hand of the militia to preserve order.

At 8 o'clock next morning Col. S. O. Tripp, assistant quartermaster general, arrived under orders from the office of the adjutant general of the State. After an unnecessary journey to St. Louis he came to the city hall in East St. Louis and reported for duty to the mayor, who described the situation to him and gave him entire charge to deal with the conditions as the necessities of the case might arise.

"It may be well at this point to describe Col. Tripp, because he fills an important role in this tragedy, and responsibility for much that was done and left undone must rest on him.

"When the adjutant general's office summoned Col. Tripp in the early hours of the morning he answered the call to duty arrayed in a seersucker suit and a dainty straw hat, after having, as he informed your committee, hastily packed his hand bag with a lot of toilet articles. Thus ready for any emergency he took the first train for East St. Louis. He brought no uniform with him and, although it was his duty to face and quell a riotous mob, at no time was he garbed as a soldier.

"Evidently it was his intention to secure some bullet-proof coign of vantage from which he could view the turbulent scenes in perfect safety, while, with a megaphone, he could command and dispose of his troops. After hours of consultation with his companion in timidity and inefficiency, the mayor, he ventured in the direction of the mob and, according to his own testimony, saw a helpless Negro, with a rope around his neck, being dragged to his death.

"He described, with a great show of courage, how he grabbed a gun from a soldier and, facing this terrible mob, pressed back 1,500 people by his own unaided effort. Your committee has been unable to find any evidence to confirm this valiant deed of the redoubtable colonel, where he practically mastered hundreds of infuriated rioters, but, as he states it to be a fact, it must be true. It is the belief of your committee that, if Col. Clayton had not come to his rescue, the mob would have knocked off Col. Tripp's sailor hat, broken his wrist watch, and sent him back to his concrete dugout in the city hall.

"It is the unanimous opinion of every witness who saw Col. Tripp on that fateful day that he was a hindrance instead of a help to the troops; that he was ignorant of his duties, blind to his responsibilities, and deaf to every intelligent appeal that was made to him. His presence in East St. Louis was a reproach to the assistant adjutant general, who sent him there, and a reflection on the judgment of the governor for burdening his staff with so hopeless an incompetent. Instead of putting himself at the head of his troops, uniformed as a soldier, and going boldly into the mob, dispersing them and, if necessary, risking his own life to rescue the poor wretches who were dragged through the streets by the neck, shot, and mutilated, he remained in the city hall from 8 a. m. until 12 o'clock, when he calmly repaired to a restaurant outside the danger zone, secured a delightful lunch which it took him more than an hour to order and masticate, and at 1:30 he resumed his survey of the situation from the safe shelter of the city hall.

"When Col. Tripp was asked why he spent four hours in the city hall, with East St. Louis in the hands of a murderous mob, and failed to go to the scenes of conflict and take charge of his troops, who were sorely in need of a commander, he absolved himself of all responsibility by answering, 'The President never goes out of his office;' and so, by comparing himself to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, he was perfectly satisfied with his conduct. 'Me and the President' was, in his opinion, a complete defense.

"The mayor called the governor on the long-distance telephone and urged that additional troops be sent, saying that the lives and property of the citizens were endangered. But Col. Tripp, the parlor warrior, assured the governor that he 'had the situation well in hand,' and that there was no need for more troops. His judgment in this matter was no better than his ability and courage as a soldier, qualities which he totally lacked.

RACE RIOT AVERTED BY FIREMEN'S INTERVENTION

A riot was averted at Front and Reed Streets early last night by firemen from Engine Company No. 46, headed by Fire Lieutenant Patrick Regan. A crowd of sugar workers from the Franklin Refinery were roughly handling Willie Cornish, 19, colored, 1220 Kenilworth Street, who had picked up a brick and knocked down John Davidson, white, 45, of 1346 South Howard Street. The firemen arrived just about the time that other negroes were rushing to the assistance of Cornish.

Cornish and Davidson were taken to the Mt. Sinai where their injuries were attended to and Cornish was then placed under arrest. Davidson is suffering from concussion of the brain.

Riots— 118

MRS. BOND, RACE-RIOT VICTIM, RETURNS TO FIND HOME LOOTED

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 9, 1918

All Furnishings and Goods Stolen or Wrecked, Says Woman Whose Occupation of House in White Section Started Trouble

THE house of Mrs. Adele White Bond, the negro probation officer, whose purchase and occupancy of the property at 2936 Ellsworth street precipitated the race riots in South Philadelphia recently, was broken into and robbed yesterday at noon.

Following the recent riots in the Seventeenth District, Mrs. Bond and other negro residents had been advised by the police to leave the neighborhood until the excitement abated, and a promise was made to protect their properties, said Mrs. Bond yesterday. She added:

"I thought I had stayed away from my house long enough, and yesterday between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I called up Captain Mills, as he had advised me, and requested him to send an officer back with me. He replied it was unnecessary to send any one with me, as everything had quieted down in the district. Then he said if I should come to the City Hall in an hour he would send some one with me and went round to my house with an officer. When we got to my house a crowd jeered at us. When we went through the house even the officer said it was an outrage.

"I went back to the home of Mrs. Howard on Poplar street, with whom I had been staying and just after I got in a woman came and told me that my house had been broken into. I immediately called up Captain Mills again, but some one told me to call up the Seventeenth District. I did so

"The front door was smashed in. All my wearing apparel, four suits, silk dresses, underclothing and my silver and chinaware, bedding and other things had been stolen. A fire had been started on top of a dresser, burning a hole into it. Valuable papers of mine had been burned and a safe left ajar. Everything was stolen or wrecked, and eggs had been thrown against the ceilings and walls."

Lieutenant Meyers of the Seventeenth District said last night Mrs. Bond had charged that a man who was moving out of the neighborhood had committed it. Lieutenant Meyers released him when he failed to find the colored woman's goods in his possession.

"I have a policeman in front of Mrs. Bond's door," said Lieutenant Meyers, "and I will do my best to protect her and her possessions. I want to say, however, that the feeling in the neighborhood is so much against her that if she continues to live in that house I will have to keep a policeman in front of it all the time."

DOWNTOWN RIOTERS TAKE ANOTHER LIFE; MOB WORK SPREADS

Philadelphia Press
5-6-18

Negro Slain as He Is Led Into Police Station—Three Deaths in Three Days.

SNIPERS FIRE FROM HOUSES

Fighting Begins in the Seventh Ward—Negresses Take Part in Frays.

LITTLE GIRL WOUNDED

Colored Man on Street Car, Armed with a Razor, Terrorizes Women Passengers.

Latest Facts in Tale of the Riots Downtown

Race rioting began yesterday at Twenty-fifth and Dickinson Streets when mobs of white men seized negroes and beat them into insensibility before mounted policemen arrived.

Fifteen out of forty-five negroes arrested in Sunday's fatal riots were held under heavy bail in Central Police Station on charges of inciting to riot and having in their possession concealed deadly weapons.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills said that if rioting continued he would declare a section of downtown under police martial law, and that if sniping from behind barred windows continued, he would break into and search every house in the area affected.

A man was killed yesterday, making the third since rioting began. The dead negro, Riley Bullock, of 2032 Annin Street, was shot in the back as he was being led into the Twentieth and Federal Streets police station. Bullock, who had been arrested after insulting a white man, turned on his police captors and slashed one with a knife. The man who shot him escaped.

Threats were made openly by white mob leaders that if negroes did not move at once, their houses would be burned. It is also rumored that the negroes had obtained reinforcements and that fresh rioting would result.

Assistant Superintendent Mills announced that four hundred policemen, both mounted and on foot, would patrol the affected area, and that they would be augmented by four companies of the Home Defense Reserves of 240 men. A marine guard was offered Mills, but he said he would not call for assistance unless the trouble got beyond his own men.

Nearly forty men, the majority of them colored, are recovering in downtown hospitals from beatings and revolver wounds received in Saturday night's and Sunday's riots.

Spread of the bitter feeling between white persons and negroes in the downtown districts caused outbreaks of rioting in the Seventh Ward last night. No fewer than five incipient riots were quelled by police of the Twelfth and Pine Streets Station, but only after several rioters were in shape for hospital treatment.

During the day—the third of the trouble—one negro had been shot and killed, a number had been hurt, and sporadic outbursts of rioting had kept the police on the jump. Late in the day it was said that the authorities felt confident they had the trouble under control; but that the police themselves had not fully taken into consideration the temper of men and women of both races, was evident in the outbreaks of trouble last night in districts far removed from that in which the original trouble started.

In the Seventh Ward there was rioting at Twentieth and Lombard Streets, Seventeenth and South Streets, Twelfth and Roman Streets, Twenty-first and Naudain Streets, Twenty-third and Pine Streets, and at Twenty-first and Spruce Streets. The trouble at Twelfth and Rodman Streets was the most serious; but Lieutenant Duffy and details of his men were hustled from one part of the district to another, as the successive trouble calls were sent in.

Policeman Attacked.

Policeman Erwin Stamper, himself a negro, told John Pollard, a negro, twenty-two years old, of 1719 Lombard Street, to "move on and keep out of this trouble." This was at Twelfth and Rodman Streets, where Pollard was standing with Viola James, a negress, whom the police have known as Pollard's wife. Pollard resented the well meant advice and aided by the woman, attacked Policeman Stamper. They had the policeman down, and were beating him, when police aid arrived. Pollard was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital with a broken wrist, cuts and bruises, and was placed on a cot next that of George Pollard, his brother, who was admitted to the hospital last week, having been shot by Policeman Frazer. Viola James was arrested and when Pollard leaves the hospital in a few days, both will face serious charges.

At Twenty-third and Pine Streets, Thomas Quinn, white, thirty-two years old, of 2348 St. Albans Place, was attacked by Anita Long, a negress, twenty-nine years old, and her husband, James, forty-one years old, of 2411 Naudain Street, after the negroes, it is said, had insulted the white man. The woman made an effort to cut Quinn with a razor, and a riot resulted. Policemen were rushed to the scene and the two Longs and Quinn were arrested.

Robert Shiffer, a marine, who saw Thomas Williams, a negro shoot a woman in South Bonsall Street last night, captured Williams, turned him over to a policeman, and later helped the police to quell a riot when a crowd attempted to take Williams from the police, with the avowed intention of killing him.

Williams lives at 1425 South Bouvier Street. Walking through South Bonsall Street, he drew a revolver and fired a shot at the house at 1231 South Bonsall. The bullet entered the left side of Sarah Abrams, forty-one, living at that address. Shiffer saw the shooting, tackled and captured Williams and turned him over to Policeman McCormick. At the call box, while the policeman was waiting for the patrol, a crowd collected, learned that Williams had shot a woman—and promptly proceeded to beat the negro so thoroughly that he was sent to the Polyclinic Hospital.

John McDuff, a negro, of Sherwood near Twenty-second, riding on a Morris Street car drew a razor, terrified the women passengers and threatened to "carve anybody and everybody." He didn't get the chance, for he was ejected from the car, and a crowd beat him to an extent that made it necessary to send him to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Rosanna Hill, white, nine years old, whose home is at 2349 Wilder Street, was shot through the leg by an unidentified negro while she was standing near the intersection of Twenty-third and Wilder Streets. The negro escaped, although pursued by a crowd. The girl was sent to the Polyclinic Hospital.

42 Men Arraigned.

As forty-two men were being arraigned in Central Station yesterday in connection with Sunday's riots, in which two men were killed and two score others either beaten or shot, word came that Riley Bullock, a negro, had been shot to death as he was being led into the Twentieth and Dickinson Streets Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Informed of this third death, Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills said that if the rioting didn't stop shortly he would declare martial law in the troubled area and search every house for deadly weapons.

"We've had about enough of this," he said. Evidence showed at the hearing of the rioters that three men were shot down by snipers from behind barred blinds. We know also that negroes living in the area called for assistance and that negroes from other sections armed themselves and came into the district. We know that one party came down in an automobile. We know also that a negro was found in a friend's house with a rifle across his knees, and that this rifle was loaded with dum dum bullets. My men already have orders to search everyone for weapons if they consider the circumstances warrant it. I have closed all the saloons from Washington Avenue to Dickinson Street, and if any more trouble occurs I shall establish dead lines over which no one may pass. Then we shall search all houses behind the dead line. We shall do this only as a last necessity."

Even as Mills was issuing his ultimatum the white mobs were growing bolder in their attacks upon negroes.

A mob of three hundred men and boys broke down the doors of the National Alloy Company, at Twenty-fifth and Dickinson Streets, late in the afternoon and dragged out to a fearful beating a negro who had fired from a window. The attack came at a time whe no patrolmen were within several blocks of the spot. The negro had uttered some hasty remarks about a crowd he passed on the street. The crowd turned on him and he fled diagonally across the Alloy Company's three-story brick building.

Gathering force rapidly the mob ran after the fugitive whose advent so frightened employes in the office on the ground floor tha tthey took refuge above. With the crowd milling angrily outside the cornered man fired twice through a window. One of the shots inflicted a slight flesh wound on one of the mob leaders.

Twenty men rushed the door and it gave way under a fusilade of cracks from clubs. An inner door, with a large pane of glass in it, gave way under a second assault, the glass crashing to the vestibule floor. The negro was dragged forth. As he appeared in the entrance a roar arose. He was shoved into a mass of brandishing fists and clubs.

Covering his head with his hands the negro sought to dodge aside, but the first blow ripped away his shirt and cut a deep gash in his back. He staggered and they were upon him. Slashing, striking, kicking the mob surrounded the victim who stumbled across the railroad tracks and on to a vacant lot. Once he almost fell. Had he gone down it is not likely that he would ever have arisen.

Police to the Rescue.

Undergoing fearful punishment the man managed to reach a backyard fence some 100 yards from the Alloy Company's building, where two policemen in plain clothes charged through the mob and lined up beside him. Both had drawn revolvers. They awed the crowd a moment, long enough to enable the policemen to march the battered negro up the railroad tracks. The mob followed a few yards and then charged the plain clothes men. In an instant the prisoner had been wrested from them.

At that moment four mounted patrolmen from the Twenty-eighth and Ritner Streets Station, came charging down the railroad tracks, their horses taking the ties like trained trackwalkers. The mounted men swung their clubs with a vengeance and the crowd broke and ran leaving the injured negro in the hands of the police. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Half an hour before that a negro had ventured out on Latonia Street, a small thoroughfare half a block below the street where Thomas McVeigh, the patrolman who was murdered two days ago, lived. The man also made remarks about the crowd. In an instant he was surrounded. One man struck him down with his fist, and another swung a shovel down upon his head, cutting a deep gash over his ear.

A soldier and a sailor, both acting on their own initiative, went to the negro's help. They pulled him away from the crowd and flung him into an express truck along the curb.

"The Polyclinic Hospital, quick," commanded the sailor, and the truck driver started off. Ten men tried to climb into the truck and were thrown off by the two men in uniform. Another truck was nearby. Into it piled the pursuers with demands upon the driver to take up the chase. He was compelled to obey. The two trucks, ignoring the children who flocked in the streets, raced out Latonia Street to Twenty-sixth and turned down to Reed. Patrolmen commandeered a delivery wagon and started after. Hundreds of men and boys tried to cut through lots and intercept the first truck. Somehow the truck with the injured man reached the hospital safely.

Mob Seizes Negro.

A block away at the same time a negro who had fled in fear from Latonia Street approached a patrolman and asked him to take him back home to get a pair of shoes he had forgotten. He was in his stocking feet. The patrolman, who had just arrived from a distant district and who did not realize fully the seriousness of the situation, complied. In the middle of Latonia Street a mob of several hundred tore the frightened negro from his lone protector. The policeman drew his revolver, but it was knocked from his hand. He trilled on his police whistle, still seeking to ward off the blows aimed at his prisoner. Four more policemen came charging around the corner in time to effect a rescue.

The appearance late in the afternoon of a squad of twelve mounted men under Lieutenant Graham, of the Twenty-eighth and Ritner Streets Station, had no apparent effect upon the rioting. With their arrival the mounted men rode on the sidewalks, driving the people along Twenty-sixth Street between Federal and Reed into their homes, but the mounted men were visible at a distance and the mobs found it easy to outwit them and attack a colored man and get away before the horsemen could reach the spot.

Evidence of the battle of Sunday was visible yesterday at the hearing of the batch of negroes arrested within the area bounded by Lombard, Reed, Twentieth and Thirtieth Streets. Fifteen of the forty-two arraigned were held in heavy bail either for court or for further hearings while the rest were back to the troubled district.

Accused of Homicide.

Among the prisoners was Henry Huff, colored, of 2745 Titan Street. According to the testimony it was Huff who shot and killed Thomas McVeight, a police patrol driver. Policeman John Kennedy testified that he was standing alongside McVeight when Huff fired the shot which ended his comrade's life.

"Huff fired from the bathroom as we went up the stairs of the house at 2745 Titan Street to get him," said Kennedy. "Just before McVeight was shot his colored man stood in the parlor window and announced that he would shoot anyone who came to get him. He followed this up with one shot into the crowd which injured no one. We broke into his house, and he fled to the bathroom as we came. Then he opened the door a crack and fired down the stairway. McVeight was shot through the heart and dropped."

John W. Parks, a negro attorney, representing Huff, wanted to know what right the police had to invade a man's home without a warrant. Harry Felix, attorney for the police department, who represented the prosecution told Parks that the police had a right to do anything when men were dropping from gunshot wounds in a race riot.

As other negroes were brought into the hearing room before Magistrate Pennock, G. Edward Dickerson, another negro lawyer, wanted to know why the majority of the men arrested were negroes. When negroes who had been battered by police clubs were lined up against the rail, Dickerson grew vehement in his denunciation of the police for what he called "interference in the rights of negroes."

Before the hearing Dickerson, in a loud voice, publicly charged that the race riot was largely due to the pacific policy of Assistant Superintendent Mills, who, he said, refused to take proper protective measures when informed that a riot was imminent. Also he said that the policemen sent from the various station houses were inclined to side with the white men and that they winked at it when negroes were beaten.

"There would have been no riots had Mills sent men down there with orders to clean up both white and black men," said Dickerson.

When he heard of this, Assistant Superintendent Mills said: "Dickerson says he told me that rioting was imminent downtown. That is true, but before he had come to my office I had heard the same thing from a different source and had taken proper precautions. The negroes arrested were in the majority and were the armed ones."

Tell of Sniping.

As the hearing progressed orders were issued to bar the iron doors leading into the courtroom. This was done because in the corridors outside were possibly 300 negro friends of the men in custody. Policemen testified that negroes barricaded themselves in houses and began sniping with rifles and revolvers from behind barred windows. In the case of Henry Gillin, a negro, it was testified that Gillin, who lives on Lombard Street, was found on the second floor of the house at 2607 Alder Street with a magazine rifle lying across his knees. The bullets taken from this rifle were declared by Mr. Felix to be dum dum bullets, which had been chipped off at the noses so that when they entered a body they would create a fearful wound.

Samuel Johnson, of 2721 Manton Street, a negro, was held in $1000 bail when it was testified that a magazine revolver had been found in his hip pocket. Joseph Buch a negro, of 2603 Manton Street, tried, according to the evidence, to shoot Policeman Kennedy, of the Twentieth and Federal Streets station, when Kennedy sought to arrest him.

"I knocked one gun out of his hand as he stuck it under my nose," said Kennedy. "I searched him later and found another gun in his hip pocket."

As Bush was being led from the stand, Policeman Frank Di Marco, of the Twentieth and Federal Streets station, identified him as the man who had attempted to stab him with a knife. Di Marco showed where the knife blade had ripped through his coat.

Joseph Kelly, white, of 2311 Carpenter Street, was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing today for inciting to riot. Acting Detective Curran testified that he found Kelly early Saturday morning on the street with a bullet wound in his foot. Kelly's brother and a man named Hart also were arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Baker Saturday. Dickerson said a Mrs. Bond had identified these two as having thrown bricks at her house, and said Joseph Kelly admitted he had been shot in the fight which followed.

Lathen Spencer, Peter Street, near Twenty-eighth, was held in $1000 bail for court on charges of inciting to riot and carrying concealed deadly weapons. Spencer was arrested by John McMenamin, a soldier assigned to guard Pier 78, on the Delaware River. McMenamin was formerly a messenger in the Department of Public Safety. He assisted in making several arrests.

Edward Locket, Rodman Street, near Nineteenth; Howard Brown, Pine Street, near Twelfth, and Claude Birnig, no home, were held in $1000 bail each for further hearing today on charges of inciting to riot. The witnesses were not present.

Henry Mosely and his wife, Etta, o Alder Street, near Washington Avenue were discharged. They had been arrested on suspicion of having incited to riot.

Fourteen of the defendants, all negroes, were held as follows:—

For Court—Joseph Bush, Manton Street, above Twenty-sixth, $2000 bail; Henry Hill, Twenty-second and Ellsworth Streets, $1500 bail; Leroy Gather, Ellsworth Street, near Twenty-sixth, $1000 bail; Jonas Riles, Titan Street, near Twenty-seventh, $8000; Harry Festus, Naudain Street, near Eighteenth, $800 bail; James Young, Markoe Street, near Fairmount Avenue, $800 bail; William Barber, Kater Street, near Twenty-second, $800 bail; Claude Morton, Naudain Street, near Seventeenth, $800 bail; Herbert Brown, no home, $800 bail.

For further hearing today—Louis Childs, Seventeenth Street, near Federal, $1000 bail, and William Thomas, Manton Street, above Twenty-sixth, $1000 bail.

At nine o'clock last night more than five hundred policemen and Home Defense Reserves were within the trouble area. Assistant Superintendent Mills was in charge. This detail, Mills said, had been made earlier in the day because of threats that houses occupied by negroes within the troubled zone would be burned and their owners and occupants killed. Mills also said he had heard that negroes from other sections of the city were going into the downtown section to help their brethern. He gave orders that all automobiles entering the area were to be searched and if any weapons were found those carrying them were to be arrested.

EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTS REPORT.

POST
MARCH 11, 1918

Congress Committee Called on to Publish Its Findings.

A letter to the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the East St. Louis riots, protesting against its failure to publish its report in the *Congressional Record*, was contained in a recent letter sent to Representative Benjamin Johnson, of Kentucky, the committee's chairman, by John Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A similar letter was sent to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House. The Association conducted an investigation which determined that the property destroyed in the riots, belonging to both negroes and whites, was worth about $400,000. It puts the number of negroes driven from their homes at 6,000, and the number shot, burned, and hanged between 100 and 200.

The letter sent to Congressman Johnson, dated February 28, read as follows:

"We are informed that in the *Congressional Record* of February 4 you are quoted as saying that it would not be necessary to print a full report of the investigation of your committee in the East St. Louis riots because to do so would require an expenditure of about five thousand dollars. This Association, composed of representative citizens of both races deeply interested in the welfare of the nation and of the colored people, most respectfully but earnestly requests that your committee recommend to Congress that a complete report of your investigation of the East St. Louis riots be published, that it may be accessible to the citizens of the country at large. The Congressional file-room, we would remind you, is accessible to only a small proportion of the citizens of the country, both white and colored, who are interested in the findings of your committee. It would, in our judgment, be indefensible for Congress, since it authorized this investigation, to refuse to print a full account of the testimony and findings.

"This investigation was ordered for the purpose of getting at the facts and fixing the blame for the horrors that resulted from the mob violence which prevailed. Six thousand negroes were driven out of their homes, many were deliberately murdered by shooting, burning, and hanging, and, according to an investigation made by this Association, approximately $400,000 worth of property belonging to both races, whites and negroes, was burned and destroyed.

"The country will not be satisfied by anything less than full publicity."

ENEMIES WITHIN OUR RANKS

A curious study in Negro psychology was revealed last Friday in Philadelphia when two colored policemen, who were called to testify regarding a white policeman who shot and killed Riley Bullock, a colored man, in the station house, tried to play the know nothing game. They admitted that they were in the station house when Bullock was brought in and shot, but claimed that they didn't know who brought him in or who shot him. The presiding judge really discounted their testimony when he stated emphatically that it was all wrong that no one in the station house knew anything about the shooting and that the men in the station house were the only ones who really knew what actually occurred there.

And the judge's statement is true because these two colored policemen told a prominent colored lawyer, who is a member of the Colored Protective League one story and they told another story in court. They told the colored attorney they saw two white policemen bring in Bullock and they saw Ramsey (one of them) shoot Bullock, but in court they claimed that they saw nothing and knew nothing.

What does it mean? Why, it means that two colored policemen were trying to shield a white policeman, who shot and killed a colored man. It means that two colored policemen, who were appointed on the police force as representatives of the colored people and who are supposed to see that the colored people get the protection of the law, really say to their brother white policeman "You are at liberty to shoot and kill any colored man or woman that you please. We won't squeal on you. Mum is the word."

If the colored people of Philadelphia have representatives on the police force who will shield white policemen who shoot and kill colored men they really have no representation on the police force at all, and are indeed, of all people, the most miserable. What the colored people want and what they desire is colored policemen who will see that the lives and property of colored people are safe.

Policemen are the guardians of life, the protectors of life and property. A night watchman who will rob a safe in a bank or shield men who rob a safe has outlived his usefulness as a night watchman. A policeman who kills and murders innocent and helpless men under arrest or shields other policemen who kill and murder innocent or helpless men under arrest has outlived his usefulness as a policeman. And a coolred policeman who attempts to shield white policemen who wilfully kill and murder colored people has outlived his usefulness to the colored race.

Riots — 1918

POLICE BEAT UP SOLDIERS; THEN RACE RIOT IS REPORTED

Col. Charles L. Dulin Defends Colored Troopers.

CRITICISES PAPER

Fake Race Riot Reported as Untrue and an Injustice to Colored Soldiers at Camp Alexander, Va. — Investigation Made by Maj. George C. Collins Brings to Light that Police Without Good Cause Started to Beat Up Two Colored Soldiers with Clubs Who Resented This Form of Treatment.

10-12-18.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Col. Charles L. Dulin, in command of Camp Alexander, has written a letter to the *Times-Herald* branding as false the sensational reports published by the paper which he charges have done a great injustice to the colored troops stationed at that camp.

Colonel Dulin's letter to the *Times-Herald* follows:

"On September 22, 1918, you published on the front page of your paper a story which has been given circulation throughout the country, to the effect that a mob of civilian Negroes, headed by a SCORE or more NEGRO SOLDIERS, attacked the Second Precinct Station, Norfolk, etc., etc.

"The story further states that ten Negro soldiers and civilians were shot down in the exchange of bullets, etc., and that the Negro soldiers were from Camp Alexander, as Camp Alexander is a NEGRO stevedore camp."

"The undersigned promptly dispatched an officer—Major George R. Collins—from this camp to Norfolk to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The facts are as follows:

"Only two soldiers were involved in the fracas—not a score. Therefore, ten Negro soldiers were not shot down. One of the soldiers had gone to a photograph gallery to receive pictures that that he had previously had taken. He was accused of stealing $15 from the cash register. He denied it. The proprietor went out and returned with two policemen. It would appear that had the soldier been guilty he would have escaped; however, he remained.

No One Was Killed.

"The two policemen jumped on this soldier and beat him down with clubs. Several hundred of this man's race, and one soldier who was standing by, apparently believing that this man was innocent, took his part and, accordingly, started trouble for the police. The two soldiers were arrested and conducted to the police station. They did not head any mob, or lead any mob, the mob being composed entirely of civilians. Not one of the two soldiers were shot.

"The story in your paper has done a marked injustice to the colored troops of Camp Alexander.

"I also wish to particularly invite your attention to the fact that Camp Alexander is not a 'NEGRO stevedore camp,' and that the proper term to be applied to the colored members of this camp is Colored Troops, United States Army.

"The officers and enlisted men of this camp are indignant over such apparent wanton, slanderous remarks being directed at the men in this camp; and I am very much surprised that you would permit such a baseless story to appear in your good paper.

"A wrong and evil has been done to the men and to the camp, and I feel sure, Sir, that you will take proper steps to correct the same as far as possible.

"For your information I am enclosing a copy of Major Collins' report.

"CHARLES L. DULIN,
"Colonel, O. M. C. Commanding."

MOLLMAN TELLS POLICE TO CLEAN OUT E. ST. LOUIS

Move Begun to Purge City as Result of Congressional Committee's Report.

PEOPLE UNITE AGAINST VICE

Reformers Intent Upon Forcing Changes in Personnel of Administration.

ST. LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JULY 9. 1918

As a direct result of the special congressional committee's investigation of the East St. Louis race riots and the subsequent publication of its report, business and professional men of the East Side yesterday believed a gigantic reform movement soon would sweep the city. First steps were taken yesterday afternoon when Chief of Police J. M. Sullivan and Mayor Fred W. Mollman ordered members of the Police Department to redouble their efforts to clean up the city.

Active participation in the movement is expected from virtually every organization, police said. Members of the Committee of One Hundred said they intended to conduct a publicity campaign to disclose locations of a few remaining dens of vice and to force certain changes in the forces of the administration.

Political leaders criticised in the committee's report for their alleged inactivity in enforcement of the laws protested vigorously. Mollman declared that he was elected by the law enforcement element and had made every attempt to lift East St. Louis from the political slough.

"I have closed saloons on Sundays and ordered the police to keep them closed," the Mayor said. "Gambling and gamblers have been driven from the city. Immoral women no longer operate under police protection. Laws are being enforced now for the first time in many years."

G. Locke Tarlton, ex-president of the East Side Levee and Sanitary District, who is mentioned frequently in the report, said the information placed before the committee had been exaggerated. He said that conditions under the present administration were better than ever.

Business men believe that a clean set of officials will be elected next spring as a result of the committee's charges. The commission form of government goes into effect at the next election. Many expressed the belief that the new government would rid the city of corrupt politicians and the lawless element.

Although professional and business men declared the criticisms of the committee were deplorable, they said they believed the action would awaken interest in the city government. They expected more active interest in clean-up campaigns from officials.

POST-DISPATCH IS SOURCE OF MANY RIOT REPORT FACTS

Locke Tarlton, Head of East Side Levee Board, Excoriated in Findings of Congressional Committee.

OTHERS ARE NAMED BY THE INVESTIGATORS

Jerry Sullivan, Alexander Flannigan and Mayor Mollman Scored Along With Tarlton.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JULY 8. 1918

More than half of the 60-page report submitted and read in Congress Saturday by Chairman Johnson of the special committee which investigated conditions in East St. Louis during and leading up to the July race riots, proved to be a recital of events and conditions investigated and printed by the Post-Dispatch, in most instances exclusively, during the last four years.

In several instances the report refers to cases by quoting from the Post-Dispatch files, and many others by quoting the testimony given at the hearings by a Post-Dispatch reporter.

Some Instances Cited.

Chief among these disclosures were:

Wholesale [illegible]ling and commercialized [illegible]nder the Mollman administration.

Tax reductions of big corporations by the Board of Review in 1915, and consequent increase in assessments of small taxpayers.

Embezzlement of $42,000 of school funds by School Treasurer Stephen Lepage.

Levee Board activities that benefited property owned by President Locke Tarlton and his political friends.

Connection between the Levee Board and the Illinois State Bank, where, a witness testified, millions of dollars of public money was deposited without interest.

"Lining up" of negro gamblers and dive keepers for Mayor Mollman by State's Attorney Schaumleffel in the municipal election of 1917.

The Congressional Committee is composed of Chairman Johnson of Kentucky; Congressman Raker of California and Congressman Foster of Illinois, Democrats, and Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin and Congressman Foss of Illinois, Republicans. Excerpts from the report in which the committee censures several individuals follow:

"Much of the energy, some of the brains and nearly all of the audacity of the gang that in recent years has held East St. Louis in its merciless grasp, were centered in Locke Tarlton, president of the East Side Levee Board," the committee reported. "It was his cunning mind that helped devise the schemes by which he and his associates were enriched. It was his practiced hand that carried them out. He made Mayor Mollman believe he was his creator; that he had elevated him to high station and that his blind obedience to orders would mean rich political rewards in the future.

"As president of the Levee Board, Tarlton deposited millions in a local bank and exacted no interest from it. The taxpayers suffered while the bank lent the money and pocketed the proceeds. In further proof of the close relationship that existed between the Levee Board and the bank, Thomas Gillespie, brother of the bank's president, was elected attorney for the Levee Board.

"Always Kept His Word."

"Locke Tarlton knew how to handle the negro vote. He had an unanswerable argument to use with 'floaters.' He told them for whom he wanted them to vote; agreed on the price they were to get for casting their ballots, or rather having them marked for them by corrupt election officers, and always paid them promptly. Locke Tarlton was a man of honor when dealing with crooked voters. He always kept his word; he was sure pay. One of the picturesque sights in East St. Louis was to see Locke Tarlton with a stack of $5 bills in his hands publicly paying the negroes who helped him win an election.

"Locke Tarlton was aided in his work by Tom Canavan, Superintendent of Public Improvements. They were partners in many enterprises. Their desire ran along the same lines; their minds met in countless devious plans for personal gain and political advantage. The Mayor was another.

"Tarlton and Canavan were 'the men higher up.' They knew how far to go without taking a personal risk. They knew, too, who could be depended upon to put things over, and the courts and the police force were so organized that no real friend of the 'gang' ever suffered.

Sullivan Said to Have Helped.

"After the riots Canavan is reported to have said: 'Something had to be done to the 'niggers,' or they would have taken the town.'

"Jerry Sullivan, the corporation counsel, who profited by the job which made the county drain a swamp which he and his friends had very recently bought, evidently with the knowledge that it would soon be drained at public expense, was either an understudy for Tarlton and Canavan, or he was further back of the curtain. He tried to do, in a lesser way, what they did wholesale. So far as he could help the combination along in his official capacity, Jerry was willing and ready to serve.

"Alexander Flannigan, an attorney

of some ability and no character, appears often in the record of the investigation. His speech to an excited crowd of working men in the auditorium of the city hall on the night of May 28, virtually advised them to kill and burn the houses of the negroes. Flannigan has long been a menace to decency and order in East St. Louis.

"Flannigan ought to be indicted for his incendiary speech to the working men. He was in full sympathy with the action of the mob. They followed his advice and the scenes of murder and arson that ensued were the logical result of his utterances.

Duty of the Bar.

"It is the duty of the respectable members of the bar in East St. Louis to institute the necessary proceedings to deprive him of his license to practice law.

"Hubert Schaumleffel is the State's Attorney for St. Clair County, his authority extending over East St. Louis. It was his duty to prosecute the criminals that made an interstate playground of that city. Had the Commercial Club to take a job with the aluminum company.

The Rev. George W. Allison, pastor of the First Baptist Church in East St. Louis, who gave startling testimony before the committee on vice conditions, is paid the following tribute in the report:

"Conspiracies against his character did not deter him; threats against his life did not frighten him; the constant danger of bodily harm did not prevent him from continuing his investigations, and fighting with all his splendid power against the forces of evil."

The testimony of the Rev. Mr. Allison and of Paul Y. Anderson, a Post-Dispatch reporter, occupied about two weeks of the four-weeks' hearing, and consisted principally of disclosures of municipal vice and corruption. Two Justices were cited during the hearing for attempting to intimidate these witnesses.

ne been a man of average moral courage, prompted by high motives and responsive to his oath of office, East St. Louis would have escaped the maelstrom of vice that all but engulfed them.

"But Schaumleffel had no civic pride; he was devoid of character; he was the boon companion of the low and dissolute; the ready servant of scheming politicians; at heart a sympathizer with criminals whom he should have prosecuted relentlessly. A member of the Tarlton-Canavan corrupt machine, he rendered menial service to his masters.

"When will the authorities confront him with his official derelictions and his personal delinquencies and take from him the high place which he has disgraced?"

Mayor Mollman's Advisers.

"Mayor Mollman surrounded himself with advisers who were familiar with the game of politics. They were not interested in securing an honest and economical administration. Their business first was to elect a man who would be subservient; one who possibly might not put his own hand into the public treasury, but would look the other way if a friend were so engaged.

"They needed a man who would stand between them and the indignant taxpayer; a fair promiser and a poor performer; personally honest, maybe, but so weak, so feeble and so easily influenced that the conspirators were able to dictate his policies; and in the shadow of his stupidity, loot the municipality. This was not the result of corruption in only one political party. It was brought about by a combination between the leaders of the worst elements in both parties. They pooled issues in the city election, and declared regular dividends on their investment at the expense of honest people.

"The greed that made crooks of the politicians made money grabbers of the manufacturers, who pitted white labor against black; drove organized labor from the plants; brought thousands of inefficient negroes from the South, crowding the white men from their positions. All this stirred the fires of race hatred until it finally culminated in bloody, pitiless riot, arson and wanton murder.

Cites Tax Reductions.

The report then cites the reductions in the tax assessments of big corporations by the Board of Review in 1915, as disclosed at that time exclusively in the Post-Dispatch. The reductions are given in detail as they were taken, during the committee hearings, from the Post-Dispatch files.

In this connection, comment is made on the employment of Joseph B. Messick Jr., as attorney for the corporations before the Board of Review. Pointing out that Messick is a young man, the report says: "but his profound knowledge of the law appealed to the great corporations of St. Clair County, and they at once employed him as an attorney to appear before his father's Board of Review and secure for them a reduction in their assessments." The members of the Board of Review were appointed by Messick's father, County Judge Joseph B. Messick.

The "alfalfa farm" deal, in which Health Commissioner R. X. McCracken sold parcels of land to the Levee Board at a large profit over the price he had paid for it a few months before, is described in the report. McCracken was an appointee of Mayor Mollman, who also was a member of the Levee Board, and was a leader in the Canavan-Tarlton political organization.

A recommendation is made that E M. Sorrells, former secretary of the East St. Louis Commercial Club and later an official of the Aluminum Ore Co., be indicted for furnishing Government rifles and ammunition to the Aluminum Ore Co. during a strike at the plant. Sorrells was secretary of a rifle club which got the rifles from the War Department.

He admitted on the stand, during the committee hearing, that he turned the rifles over to the company to protect the plant against strikers. About that time he left

1 SHOT, 1 BEATEN, IN RACE QUARREL

Patrol Wagon Going to Scene Is Upset in Collision With Street Car

FIVE POLICEMEN HURT

Negroes Say Whites Attacked Them at Grays Ferry Bridge

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 12 1918

One negro was shot and another badly beaten in a race disturbance at Thirty-sixth street and Grays Ferry road early yesterday. A patrol wagon load of policemen on their way to the scene were thrown into the street in a collision with a trolley car and seven policemen were injured slightly.

The man shot is Joseph Sherman, of 4620 Woodland avenue. His companion, Lin Sims, twenty years old, who also lives at the Woodland avenue house, was beaten with fists and clubs. He is under arrest in the Twentieth and Federal streets station. Sherman is in the Polyclinic Hospital. His condition is reported as serious.

The riot call was sent in to the Twentieth and Federal streets station shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. All the men on detail crowded into the patrol wagon. At Twenty-seventh and Wharton streets the wagon, clanging its gong, tried to cross in front of a northbound Grays Ferry car. There was a collision and the wagon overturned.

John McLaughlin, patrol driver; Sergeant O'Brien and Policemen Shutt, Zinn, Needleman, Pitt and Regan were injured. They were taken to the Polyclinic Hospital and treated for numerous cuts and bruises. Both patrol wagon and trolley car were badly damaged in the smash-up. No arrests were made.

Meanwhile a call had been sent to the Twenty-eighth and Ritner streets station and a detail of policemen was sent from there to quell the riot. When they arrived at the scene, which was the east end of the Grays Ferry bridge over the Schuylkill River, they found no one in sight but the two negroes.

Sims said he and his friend were walking over the bridge when they were attacked by a crowd of white men. They tried to defend themselves, he said, but were outnumbered.

He admitted, the police say, that Sherman had a revolver and fired it. Some one in the crowd then began firing and in a few seconds the negro was hit. The crowd then scattered, he said. Sims was later arraigned before Magistrate Baker and held without bail for a further hearing.

CONSTITUTION COLORED PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The Christian Recorder

Name—The name of this Association shall be **The Colored Protective Association.**

Purpose—The purpose of this Association shall be to protect colored people in the exercise of their rights as workers and citizens.

Qualification of Members—Any person with a sincere desire to aid in protecting colored people in their rights, may, upon approval of Executive Committe, become a member of this Association upon a payment of the fee, as follows: **One dollar** per year for associate membership, which entitles one to receive the annual report and invitation to public meetings; **Two Dollars** per year for **Active Membership,** which entitles one to vote at the annual meetings and qualifies one to hold office in the Association; **Twenty-five Dollars** or more for **Life Membership,** entitling the member to all privileges of active membership. The payment of dues does not prohibit any member from contributing voluntarily a larger sum to any object which the Association is proposing.

Officers—The officers of the Association shall be President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer and twenty-four Directors and an Advisory Board, consisting of fifteen or more persons who occupy a general position in the colored people's churches. The officers and directors will form a Board of Directors. The officers shall be elected annually. The twenty-one directors shall be elected at the first annual meeting as follows: Eight for three years, eight for two years, seven for one year. At each annual meeting following seven directors shall be elected for three years. All officers and directors shall be nominated by the Board of Directors at least one month before the annual meeting. The Advisory Board shall be elected by the Board of Directors annually.

Duties of Officers shall be the same as outlined in Robert's rules of order. The President shall be the executive officer of the Association until such time as an executive secretary shall be chosen. The Treasurer shall pay out the funds of the Associaton only by check signed by both Secretary and President and authorized by the Board of Directors. The Directors shall manage the affairs of the Association through its committees and report to the annual meeting. The Advisory Board shall serve in any capacity which the Board of Directors appoints. The Board of Directors shall choose all employes of the Association and fix all salaries, fill all vacancies among its members and otherwise act for the Association in the interim of the annual meetings.

Meetings—Seven members present at a called meeting shall constitute a quorum. The annual meeting of the Association shall be the first Wednesday in July each year to hear reports of the Board of Directors and elect officers. The Board of Directors shall meet at the call of the President, who is its chairman, at least once per quarter, and oftener if occasion demands.

Amendments to the Consttiutio shall be made at the annual meeti upon notice given to the Board Directors at least one month p to the annual meeting.

RACES IN BATTLE IN PHILADELPHIA

Constitution

One Policeman Killed, Another Fatally Hurt and 60 Other Persons Injured in Fights Between Whites and Negroes.

Philadelphia, July 28.—One policeman was shot and killed, another so badly wounded that he probably will die, and sixty other persons were injured, a score ofthem seriously, today in street fights between whites and negroes in the southern section of the city. More than fifty persons were placed under arrest.

The trouble started over the killing of a white man by a negro shortly after midnight and the wounding of two others. It continued intermittently from 9 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock tonight, and, with the fighting going on in half a dozen parts of the district, the police found it hard to cope with the situation. At one point 200 marines aided in quelling the disturbance. Hundreds of shots were fired, and there were but few houses in the district whose windows had not been shattered by bullets.

In addition to the police, more than one hundred members of the home guard patrolled the streets tonight

Riots — 1918

FAR FROM RICH, THESE PEOPLE, BUT QUICK TO AID A NEIGHBOR

Contribute of Their Small Means to Mrs. Hugh Lavery, Whose Husband Was an Innocent Victim of the Rioting Between Whites and Negroes.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
JULY 30, 1918

Amid the turmoil of the rioting in the southwestern section of the city yesterday kindly neighbors took up the task of raising a fund for Mrs. Hugh Lavery, of 1234 South Twenty-sixth Street, widow of the first victim of the street fighting on Saturday night.

Hugh Lavery was killed at Twenty-sixth and Federal Streets during a fight between colored and white men shortly after midnight Sunday morning. According to eye-witnesses, he had not participated in the rioting.

The shot, which struck Lavery in the stomach, robbed a family of six of their sole support. Lavery was a hard-working laboring man, who had dwelt at the South Twenty-sixth Street address since the day of his marriage, some thirteen years ago. He was esteemed in the neighborhood, being regarded by all as a kindly, home-loving man, whose sole thoughts were of his wife and five small children.

Widow's Condition Serious.

Mrs. Lavery was in such serious condition Sunday night as a result of the tragedy that reports were circulated that the shock had killed her. Such was not the case, but her condition yesterday was regarded as precarious.

With no one to care for her little brood, the oldest of whom, Hugh, is just past eleven, the neighbors rushed to her assistance. The assistance took concrete form late in the afternoon when Peter Sabath, a shopkeeper at Twenty-sixth and Latonia Streets, suggested to his patrons that everyone "chip in" to help out Mrs. Lavery and her children.

The idea took. Within an hour Sabath had received $22 with promises of more to come. Twenty-two dollars does not sound like a lot of money, but the people who contributed were giving cheerfully up to the very limit of their means.

The section in which Lavery lived is a respectable but far from a wealthy community. It is an area of two-story houses, most of them containing large families.

Sabath expects to reach the $150 mark before turning the money over to Mrs. Lavery. He intends to give it to her in cash, having discarded the idea of buying provisions for the better one of allowing her to choose how it should best be used.

The Lavery home is closed, with a gray crepe on the door and occasionally the sight of a pale and tearful young face at a crack in a tightly drawn shade. The Lavery children do not understand. They are too young with the exception perhaps of eleven-year-old Hugh.

All Very Young.

The other children are Francis, nine years old; Catherine, seven; James, four and Leon, the baby, a year old.

Neighbors yesterday looked with disfavor upon inquiries as to the Lavery family. There seemed to be a general reluctance to say anything about the tragedy, to look with suspicious eye upon all who expressed curiosity.

"Hugh Lavery was a good man," was the general trend of the opinions in the neighborhood, when such opinions could be drawn forth. "He was a good man. We remember him best as sitting on the front steps playing with his children. He loved them and he never harmed anyone."

NEGROES ARE MOVING FROM RIOT DISTRICT

Situation Downtown Under Control, Police Say—Bury Two Victims Tomorrow

PHILA PA EVE LEDGER
JULY 31, 1918

Negro families are reported to be moving out of the downtown district affected by the race riots of the last few days.

The police report no renewal of hostilities during the night. All is quiet along the front commanded by the police of the Twentieth and Federal streets station, the district in which the riots originated, and the sector under jurisdiction of the police of the Twelfth and Pine sereets station is also under control.

William Douglass, twenty-three years old, 38 South Fifty-seventh street, who was badly beaten downtown on Monday, made an effort to start a riot in a theatre near Fifty-ninth and Market streets last night, but was unsuccessful. He was arrested and held in $800 bail for court by Magistrate Harris at the Sixty-first and Thompson streets station this morning.

The funeral of Patrolman Thomas McVay, killed on Sunday, will be held tomorrow morning from his late home, 2746 Oakford street, at 9 o'clock. Lieutenant Harry Meyers and a detail of police from the Twentieth and Federal streets station will attend. Mass will be celebrated in St. Anthony's, Roman Catholic Church Gray's Ferry avenue and Fitzwater street.

Hugh Lavery, the other man killed in the rioting, will be buried from 1239 South Twenty-sixth street tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Services will be held at St. Anthony's Church.

FOURTH MAN DIES VICTIM OF RIOTS

Frank Donohue, Shot in Downtown Fighting Sunday, Succumbs to Wound

Police Threaten to Seize Supply of Wholesalers Serving Forbidden Zone

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
AUGUST 1, 1918

Frank Donohue died early last night in the Polyclinic Hospital from a gunshot wound in the groin received last Sunday night in the South Philadelphia race riots.

The death of Donohue makes the fourth fatality resulting from the downtown race rioting, which the vacillating policy of the Police Department had permitted to gain such proportions as to make necessary the virtual placing under martial law two populous downtown wards and parts of two others.

Policeman Thomas McVay, a patrol driver of the Twentieth and Federal streets police station, and Hugh Lavery, of 1234 South Twenty-sixth street, two other white men, also were killed on Saturday and Sunday nights at Twenty-ninth and Ellsworth sts. Riley Bullock, a colored man, who was shot in the back as he was being taken up the steps of the station house at Twentieth and Federal streets under arrest on a charge of inciting to riot, also lost his life in the race riots on Monday.

Identifies Man Under Arrest

Donohue before his death partially identified Jonas Riles, colored, of Twenty-seventh and Titan streets, as the man who fired the shot which resulted in his death. Before he died Donohue made an ante-mortem statement to Magistrate Imber in the Polyclinic Hospital.

Thomas Myers, a district detective in the Twentieth and Federal streets police station, who is also confined in the Polyclinic Hospital as the result of wounds received in the same riot which proved fatal to both Donohue and Policeman McVay, positively identified Riles as the man who had fired the shots which killed both Donohue and Policeman McVay.

Attempts by bottlers and wholesalers to disregard the order that the South Philadelphia riot area must remain "dry" until all chance of a renewal of hostilities shall have passed were promptly checked yesterday by Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills, when he announced that he would confiscate all liquor wagons entering the zone, together with their stocks of liquor and have both the drivers and owners held on charges of inciting to riot.

The delivery of liquor in the forbidden area by wholesalers and bottlers was brought to Superintendent Mills' direction by irate saloonkeepers in the district, included between Spruce and Moore streets, between Broad street and the Schuylkill river, whose saloons were closed on Tuesday morning by order of Mills.

Superintendent Mills' action in barring the delivery of liquor in the district yesterday is interpreted to mean that Mayor Smith and his Director of Public Safety Wilson are at last aroused by the killing of four persons and the serious injuring of scores of others and are now making a determined, if belated, effort to maintain law and order.

Two Funerals This Morning

Scores of police will participate in the funerals this morning of McVay and Hugh Lavery, victims of Sunday's and Saturday's race rioting.

Captain of Police McCoach announced yesterday that he would have enough police on hand to form a cordon on either side of the street for the entire distance the funerals will cover from the homes of the dead men to St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Twenty-fourth and Fitzwater streets, approximately ten blocks.

The home of McVay at 2736 Oakford street, and that of Lavery, at 1234 South Twenty-sixth street, are in the same immediate neighborhood, and each funeral will go to St. Anthony's Church. They will be a half-hour apart, and will cover the same route, from the homes to Twenty-sixth and Federal streets, east to Twenty-fourth and north on Twenty-fourth to the church.

Ordinarily, nearly every policeman of the Twentieth and Federal streets station would turn out to McVay's funeral. The men are too badly needed for riot duty just now, and a small detail only will be present, because of the fear that an attempt might be made to create renewed disturbance during the funerals.

Mrs. Lavery, widow of the man killed late Saturday night, whose death virtually precipitated the residents of the section into a frenzy, yesterday received an anonymous letter threatening that "we decent colored people are going to kill all you white trash," which she turned over to the police. James Cortelyou, chief of postal inspectors, will begin a hunt today for the person responsible for sending the missive.

The hearing of Preston Lewis, a negro rioter, of 2739 Titan street, who was arrested Monday by Ramsey and Snyder, of the Twentieth and Federal streets police station, was concluded yesterday before Magistrate Pennock, at City Hall, amid stormy wrangles. He was held under $800 bail for court, charged with inciting to riot. Ramsey, who was suspended by Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills on Tuesday, as an aftermath of the killing of Riley Bullock on the steps of the Twentieth and Federal streets police station, said that he experienced a difficult time in arresting Lewis.

"Snyder and I ran to Twenty-eighth and Oakford streets, when we saw a great crowd in that vicinity," he testified. "Lewis was slashing away with a knife. We plunged through the crowd of fully 5000 persons in an effort to protect him. I seized him by the right arm, when he began wrestling with me."

Ramsey in a loud voice then shouted to the Magistrate: "Look how he ripped my coat-"

At this point of the testimony Attorney G. Edward Dickerson interposed long enough to inquire if Ramsey had not killed Bullock. "I don't have to answer that question," Ramsey hotly retorted. When Snyder corroborated his fellow officer's testimony Dickerson jumped to his feet and accused Snyder of striking a negro patient with his club while the latter was on a cot in the Polyclinic Hospital on Monday.

Lewis, swathed in bandages, was brought from the same hospital for the hearing. He refuted the testimony told by the bluecoats. Dickerson then asked the magistrate for clemency. He declared that the negroes desired only justice and were at no time anxious to engage in warfare with the whites.

Assistant Superintendent Mills said yesterday that Ramsey would be arraigned for a hearing before a magistrate within a few days in connection with the Bullock killing.

"I had received a complete report of the incident within half an hour after it happened," he said. "It would have been absurd had we not concealed the truth of it, owing to the action which might have resulted from the inflamed residents of the riot area."

Mills said that extraordinary police precautions would be centred around the homes of the three dead men today during their funeral ceremonies. He intimated that threats had been received at his office that the situation might flare up again with volcanic suddenness.

RIOTERS RESORT TO FIREBRAND

White Mob Burns Home of Negro Said to Have Killed Policeman McVay.

DEATH TOLL IS NOW THREE

Street Fighting Spreads to Other Downtown Sections as Blacks Become Bolder.

HOUSES WRECKED IN ROWS

Marines and Sailors Called to Aid Police as Barred Zone is Declared.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 30, 1918

The reign of race terrorism in the downtown section from Twenty-fifth to Thirtieth street, and from Dickinson street to Washington avenue, continued yesterday, and up until a late hour last night the situation was still regarded as critical. One more life was added to the toll exacted by the feud which commenced on Saturday night, making a total of three dead, two white and one colored, in three days, while several score were injured. All the saloons in the affected area were ordered closed, while 75 naval police and 15 marines, commanded by Chief Gunner's Mate Dunn, were dispatched to aid the police and the Home Defense Reserves in quelling the disturbances.

Riot Area Grows Larger.

The rioting spread last night to the Nineteenth police district. Clashes in which many shots were exchanged between whites and blacks were recorded at Twentieth and Lombard streets, Seventeenth and South streets, Twentieth and Naudain streets, Eighteenth and Lombard streets, Twenty-fourth and Naudain streets and Twelfth and Rod-

man streets. In the last named setto, Patrolman Stamper, of the Nineteenth district, was badly beaten up by a crowd of blacks when he attempted to arrest Violet Jones and John Pollard, both colored. Stamper is in the Pennsylvania Hospital where his condition is regarded as serious.

Arrival of reserves from the Nineteenth district prevented Stamper from a severer trouncing at the hands of his assailants. One hundred and twenty-five Home Defenders under Lieutenant Stoppington were kept in reserve at the station-house to be pressed in service if needed.

Outbreaks also occurred at Twenty-first and Spruce streets and Twenty-fourth and Locust streets. The Nineteenth district was unable to send men enough to quell the disturbances, and details were sent from City Hall and the Fifth district. The rioting in this section is the first since the feud began.

During one of the melees nine-year-old Rosanna Hill, of No. 2349 Wilder street, was shot in the leg by a colored man, who escaped.

Open violence in the way of retaliation for the killing of the two white men, Hugh Lavery and Patrolman Thomas McVay, was displayed continuously by the white residents of South Philadelphia, where the rioting first took place. From dawn until far into the night, negroes were mobbed on the street, their homes wrecked and they were warned to move their belongings to other districts. Several hundred men, women and children raided and set fire to the home of Henry Huff, No. 2719 Titan street, the negro who is alleged to have shot and killed Policeman McVay. The mob stormed the home and ransacked every nook and corner.

After the invaders had cleared it of all its furniture, including a player-piano, they set fire to the house. The flames began to spread to the house adjoining, which was the home of John McPolin, white, who was shot in the thigh during Sunday's rioting.

Before the engines, which had been summoned, arrived, Michael Cantroll, Charles McShane and William Johnson, armed with a borrowed hose, managed to keep the flames from doing much damage to the McPolin residence. The Huff family possessions, including a player-piano, were heaped in a pile on the street and a bonfire made of them. All this took place before police arrived on the scene.

Despite the fact that a pair of coppers were stationed on every corner in the affected area, another riot of serious turn and much property damaging took place on Stillman street. For fully three-quarters of an hour the white raiders played havoc with the property of the colored residents in the No. 1500 block of South Stillman street without police interference.

Sniping From Houses Continues.

F. Hoffman, a sailor, No. 2640 Reed street, was walking up Stillman street, when it was alleged by the whites of the street that a pistol was fired at him from the home of Mrs. Eleanor Grant, No. 1522 Stillman street. The firing of the shot was a signal for a general uprising. Beginning with the Grant residence, the mob of whites began to demolish the residences of their colored neighbors. They were urged on in their work of destruction by hundreds of workmen returning from adjoining mills.

After several houses had been wrecked, a squad of mounted police appeared and dispersed the rioters.

Kill Negro at Station House.

The man killed yesterday was Riley Bullock, colored, No. 2032 Annin street. He died in the Polyclinic Hospital after being sniped while entering the Seventeenth district police station in the company of Patrolmen Ramsey and Snyder. The man was shot in the lungs and died a half-hour after being admitted to the hospital.

Bullock was arrested at Twenty-seventh and Oakford streets after he had attempted to provoke a fight with a white man. When Patrolmen Ramsey and Snyder told the negro that he was under arrest, he whipped out a long razor with a jagged edge and attempted to slash about him. The initial slash ripped Ramsey's coat in the back almost in twain, while another slash of the razor caught Snyder on the neck. The coppers had to slug the negro into insensibility.

The tussle between the negro and the police attracted a huge crowd. As the prisoner was put in the patrol the crowd jumped passing motor trucks and vehicles and accompanied the patrol wagon to the station house. As Bullock was being taken into the police station someone in the crowd fired. The shot caught the negro in the back and he lunged forward into the vestibule of the station house.

Arsenal Employee Shot.

No clew as to who fired the fatal shot has been uncovered by the police. Numerous arrests followed the shooting, but all were discharged.

Another shooting affair of serious nature was that in which William Black, colored, an arsenal employee, was shot in a saloon opposite the Schuylkill Arsenal after a row with a white man. The firing of this shot caused F. M. Holden, depot quartermaster of the Schuylkill Arsenal, to request Superintendent of Police Mills to close the saloons in the affected area.

Another colored victim was Dan Mansfield, No. 1506 South Stillman, who was shot in the head in a riot at Twentieth and Federal streets. He is in a serious condition in the Polyclinic Hospital.

Negro Shoots White Woman.

John Williams, 24 years old, colored, No. 1425 South Bouvier street, narrowly escaped being lynched last night at the hands of several hundred infuriated whites at Twenty-fifth and Federal streets after he had shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Sarah Abrams, No. 1231 South Bonsall street. The negro was saved from the fury of the mob by the timely appearance of a squad of mounted police.

According to the naval police, Williams was walking down Bonsall street when someone made a remark. The negro pulled out a revolver and accused Mrs. Abrams, who was at the time sitting at her own parlor window. The woman threw up her arm to defend herself, but the negro, it is alleged,

"It was a most sudden attack, which disclosed all the American fearlessness. In spite of the severe barrage and machine gun emplacements in which the enemy were sheltering, two kilometres in depth were gained. They also captured three cannon, a large type mine-werfer and machine guns. Besides 200 prisoners fell into the hands of the Americans.

Enemy Forced to Retreat.

"'I could not have done better under the circumstances with the best troops,'" declared the French General De Goutte, on hearing of the fine success of our Allies.

"The Germans then found themselves in such a precarious position at Monthieres that they had to begin to retreat."

Telling of the work of the American division on July 22, when it took the woods north of Epieds, the report says:

"The Germans furiously opposed this attempt and counter-attacked with great energy, but they learned to their cost the meaning of American tenacity. Impeded the first time in their maneuver the Americans took the outskirts of the wood on the 24th, went straight into it and seized a whole company of German prisoners, and continued their advance with such fury that toward 3 P. M. they had reached the outskirts of the forest of Fere, and the same evening they had gained the Fere-en-Tardenois to Jaulgonne road.

"Thus the American division had in six days realized at certain points a gain of territory of 7.7 kilometres in depth, fighting day and night without respite and giving proof of the finest military virtues. All their communications were carried out with perfect regularity on the right and left, as well as in the interior of the division itself. Discipline which filled the Germans with surprise and admiration animated the attacking sections. They marched with officers at the side and with closed ranks, exactly like French units.

Wins Admiration of Foe.

"The enemy prisoners could not get over it. 'We scarcely see those who are commanding,' they declared to the Americans. 'You are lucky. You are like the French, who have always got their officers in front of them to lead them in battle.'"

The report says the same good hard fighting was displayed by the negro troops.

The negro was passing insulting remarks about the white people in the trolley. Several passengers objected, and it is claimed that McDuff defied them with a razor to "start something."

The manner of the negro incensed all in the car, and when it reached Federal street Schwartz and Bolmer were summoned by the crew to place McDuff under arrest. The entrance of the police into the trolley was a signal for excitement on the part of the crowds assembled about the Federal street corner. The patrolmen ordered the motorman to proceed, but he was unable to obey the command, for someone had pulled the trolley pole from the wire.

The helplessness of the trolley to proceed encouraged several of the bolder members of the crowd to follow the policemen into the car. As the patrolmen brought their prisoner out to the street the crowd surged about them and roughly handled McDuff. The negro was so badly beaten that his removal to the Polyclinic Hospital was necessary.

Heavy Bail for Prisoners.

Magistrate Pennock held 18 of the 48 negroes arraigned before him yesterday for Court, bail being fixed at from $1000 to $2000. The other men were discharged, some because the police and some Defense Reserves who arrested them could not prove conclusively that they had been rioting, and a few because they were obviously innocent, but had been arrested to save them from crowds of white men infuriated by the killings.

A dozen or more loaded revolvers, four modern repeating rifles, one of them loaded with dum-dum bullets, and a shotgun were displayed in the hearing-room to show that the negroes had prepared to "clean up" the white population of the section in which the rioting occurred.

Fearing trouble in the hearing room, where the white men and negroes who flocked to the hearing should be allowed near each other, Magistrate Pennock had the doors of the room closed and only witnesses, lawyers and newspaper men interested in the case permitted inside. City Hall guards kept the crowds in the corridor moving, separating the whites from the blacks, and finally most of the men and women drifted out of the building.

Edward Dickerson, a negro lawyer and small fry politician in the Thirteenth ward, made a noisy attack on Superintendent Mills and the way the police handled the situation at the close of the hearing. Feeling ran high, and Dickerson was admonished to "shut up" by several white men in the room. Charles Runnner, a magistrates' clerk, prevented a possible scene by hastily declaring the hearings over.

Mills characterized the attack of Dickerson as merely a political trick to catch negro votes. One of the black man's suggestions for ending the rioting was to send negro policemen to the district, and another was to have white men arrested. He said he tried to see Superintendent Mills on Saturday about checking a possible riot, but that he could not find him.

The head of the police department declared, however, that Dickerson's statement was utterly false; that he had, in fact, been talking to him on Saturday morning. The police downtown say they are arresting negroes solely because the negroes are the aggressors in the rioting; their commanders say they would probably be guilty of murder before the fact if they sent negro cops to quell the disorders.

Negroes Are Well Armed.

The "preparedness" of Henry Hill, who lives in the vicinity of Twenty-eighth and Ellsworth streets, to kill white men, was shown at the hearing when policemen testified they caught him in front of his home with a .38-calibre revolver in his possession and a rifle and a bag full of bullets in the hallway behind him. He was held in $1000 bail for Court.

A rifle loaded with five dum-dum bullets was taken from Henry Gillian, No. 2607 Alter street, by Policeman Ramsey, of the Seventeenth district. Gillian was held in $1000 bail for Court. Other men were charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons and inciting to riot.

Henry Huff, a negro, No. 2745 Titan street, who shot and killed Patrol Driver Thomas McVay during Sunday's rioting, was held without bail to await the action of the Coroner by Magistrate Pennock.

Acting Superintendent of Police Mills yesterday frowned down suggestions of drastic action to quell the riots, and expressed surprise that the city had not seen race riots long ago.

"It is bound to come; the conditions leading up to the rioting are bred of the war, for here we have had a great influx of labor for war industries. I am surprised that such things as occurred Saturday and Sunday were so long coming," he said.

Frank Paul, investigator for the Governor, and Assistant Coroner Sellers, following an investigation into the killing of Hugh Lavery and Policeman McVay, both of which were reported to them, suggested that the police search the house of every negro in the city for arms and ammunition.

"It has been shown that the negroes figuring in the riots have come from other parts of the city and undoubtedly went downtown to make trouble," said Paul. "Every revolver and rifle in the possession of a negro at this time should be confiscated."

"If he wants the houses searched he can go ahead and do it," said Mills when he was asked if he had thought of taking such action. Mills declared, however, that if further action of either whites or negroes warrants it, he will have every house in the troubled area searched for firearms and other weapons.

Two additional policemen from each of the 42 districts were sent downtown yesterday afternoon by Mills. Policemen in every station house in the city were kept on duty, being given time only to go home and get their meals. This order was issued at the 4 o'clock rollcall. Pawnbrokers throughout the city were ordered yesterday by Mills to neither sell revolvers nor redeem those pledged until they receive further instructions from him.

Magistrate Baker Declares Neutrality

Magistrate Baker last night denied the statement attributed to him by the police in which he is said to have declared that the riots were due more to the action of the whites than the negroes, and that the negroes of the neighborhood were better than the whites. It is claimed by Baker that in summing up the charges against Jesse Butler, the negro who, it is alleged, shot Hugh Lavery in Sunday's rioting, he merely commented upon the seriousness of race riots in these troublesome times.

As to taking sides with the negroes, Baker declared such was not his intentions, and that he was strictly neutral. He stated that his father gave his life for the abolition of slavery, and that he would not take sides with either the white or colored race, but give every man a square deal. Baker held Butler without bail.

Reports rife in South Philadelphia Sunday night that Mrs. Lavery, wife of one of the men shot, died when she heard of her husband's death are untrue. She did not die, but suffered a severe shock and at present is recovering.

Hundreds of colored families left the disturbed area yesterday. Every teamster in South Philadelphia was busy removing the belongings of the frightened negroes. Many fled under cover of night with their belongings. During the entire day and evening house sergeants of the downtown police stations were flooded with tales by colored boarding mistresses of their charges decamping without paying their board bills.

Riots — 1918

MOB VIOLENCE MUST BE STOPPED FOR GOOD AND ALL

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 5 1918

Blame Should Be Placed by the Courts, Not by Quarrel and Argument

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The highest authorities and the very best people of Philadelphia have been appealing to the colored citizens ever since the United States entered the war. The appeal of these persons in authority has been that the colored people should join them, and in common with them yield their sons, their fathers and their brothers to fight for world democracy and for world humanity, and to make the world a decent place to live in. We have gladly responded to their appeal, and have in Philadelphia given freely the very best blood of our race to go to the front, and they are now "over there" shedding their blood for world democracy and for world humanity. These white Philadelphians of authority have likewise appealed to us to purchase war-savings stamps, Government bonds and to help the War Chest and in a hundred other ways. As we responded with our sons, even so have we responded with our money, and our record is a splendid one from a financial standpoint.

The time has unfortunately arrived when we who have rallied to the cause of world democracy and world humanity feel the need of democracy and humanity even in the city of Philadelphia. We feel that we have a right to expect those in highest authority to rally to our appeal as we have rallied to theirs.

There is no need to place the blame for the race riot in South Philadelphia anywhere than upon the mere fact that a colored woman of refinement and of culture purchased a residence in South Philadelphia and proceeded to occupy the same. There is no need to say that those who started the riot were "white hoodlums," because there are those of us who purchased property in sections of Philadelphia where "white hoodlums" did not live and yet were pressed upon almost in a similar way as was the colored woman in South Philadelphia.

The Supreme Court of the United States has spoken positively upon this matter and stated through its decision that a colored man has a right to live anywhere his money may purchase for him property. I am not a lawyer, but it does seem to me that there ought to be found some way by the good citizens and by the courts of Philadelphia to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the police authorities in Philadelphia should be such as to protect that decision, and thereby allow peaceful citizens to live in any section of our city and to protect them from race prejudice.

We, the colored people of Philadelphia, refuse to be satisfied until we shall see the white daily newspapers and the white friends of highest authority in the city of Philadelphia rally to our appeal as we rallied to theirs. We, therefore, appeal to the newspapers, to the friends of highest authority and to the courts of Philadelphia to see that once for all there shall be no more occurrences of this kind. The so-called "hoodlums" of either race can be easily kept in subjection by the good-thinking people of both races taking their proper stand. I am sure that our colored lawyers, Dickerson, Asbury, Mitchell, Sparks and Parks, will not cease until they have brought this entire affair before the courts of Philadelphia. These leaders of our race should have the support of all good-thinking white people, and I am sure they will have the support of all calm-thinking colored people. If money is needed, we should not leave a stone unturned to raise the money and push this thing to its final settlement in the courts of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. CREDITT.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1918.

DISTURBANCES NOT RIOTS IN THE BEGINNING

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 11, 1918

Excesses of a Few Hoodlums Should Never Be Allowed to Spread

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—Every fracas or dispute between negroes and white people at the beginning is not a "race riot," but often aggravated individual differences, for it is possible for negroes and white people to disagree without the injection of racial feeling. Order should be restored by patrolmen, who sometimes are affiliated by the ties of friendship to the hoodlums causing such disturbance; hence the officer falls in with the fracas, sends in a "riot call," which inflames the local section with racial feeling, and upsets the harmony and peace of our city. I am reliably informed that Lieutenant Myers did his duty in the present situation and states the trouble was caused by hoodlums known to him; we regret that he did not bring in the gang before the trouble and save the loss of human life and the unerasable disgrace upon Philadelphia, which we love, the city our country loves to call "the cradle of liberty!"

The negroes figuring in this riot are of the class who are working at Hog Island and our munition plants. The same ones who have bought Liberty Bonds, war-savings stamps, who are supporting Red Cross work and giving many sons to go overseas and fight the Huns. Their record for work is most satisfactory and often expert. From the Hog Island News of June 15 is the following extract:

"A world's record for driving piles was made by Edward Burwell, a colored captain, and his crew of eleven men, of the Arthur McMullen Contracting Company, when on last Wednesday they drove 220 sixty-five-foot piles in nine hours and five minutes. * * * At noon 126 piles were driven, and shortly after the crew returned from their luncheon a violent thunderstorm broke loose. Every other workman in the yard ran for shelter but Burwell and his crew, who stripped to the waist and worked for an hour in the heavy downpour. At 2:30 o'clock 170 piles had been driven and the standing record smashed."

There are no instances on record in America where negroes have been arrested or suspected as spies or traitors. No one would even suggest they would slip out plans or secrets to the enemy from Hog Island; and what is accorded them for their loyalty and patriotism? Philadelphia does not even give them decent housing facilities; the majority of these negro workmen with their families are packed like sardines in questionable and insanitary lodging houses. I know families of parents and six and eight children living in one room because houses are refused them. Where must these people go for change and recreation but to the streets where congregate the hoodlums and "mob starters," or to the saloons and joints which are offering them great inducements? Such environments would try the best of us; these negroes would be superhuman not at some time to yield to license and excitement. Give them decent environment and then criticize.

Granting the stigma that they are lawless, what but an equitable and just enforcement of order and law would inspire them with what it requires to be law-abiding citizens? Are people who work steadily and uncomplainingly and with the patriotic spirit of these negroes generally the class to initiate trouble? This is a most unpatriotic demonstration for Philadelphia at this time when every black man and every white man should work together to encourage brotherly feeling between the races, when every effort is needed just now to sustain our brave black and white boys who are giving their lives that democracy and liberty shall come to America and the world.

Press editorials and moving-picture screens, which have inestimably encouraged patriotism and recruiting, might render America a valuable service by throwing on the screens some fraternal phrases as "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

Give our city ample police protection and let not Philadelphia be misrepresented and appear "a whited sepulcher"—another chance for German propaganda. S. W. LAYTEN.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1918.

THIRD MAN KILLED IN RACE RIOTS; NEW FIGHTING DOWNTOWN

Negro, Prisoner of Police, Shot by Unidentified Person as He is Led Into Station House—100 Mounted Police on Duty Tonight

[illegible] JULY 29, 1918

OY IS BITTEN IN FIGHT; MARINE GUARD OFFERED

Features of Race Riots

CAUSE:

Objection of whites to colored family moving into "white" neighborhood.

CASUALTIES:

Three men dead, several score injured.

REGION AFFECTED:

Bounded by Lombard and Reed sts., 20th and 30th sts.

FIGHTING FORCES:

Several hundred negroes and whites.

FORCES OF LAW:

Hundreds of district and reserve police and Home Defense Reserves.

WEAPONS:

Revolvers, knives, razors, stones and clubs.

Race rioting in South Philadelphia, renewed today, after a Sunday marked by two murders and almost continuous street fighting, resulted in a third death and the injury of several other persons.

The trouble has been smouldering between the whites and blacks for some weeks, according to the police. It flamed into rioting when white men attacked the home of a colored woman who recently bought a house near 30th and Ellsworth sts.

The man killed today was Riley Bullock, colored, thirty-eight, 2032 Annin st. He died in the Polyclinic Hospital half an hour after his admission, from a bullet wound through the lungs, inflicted by an unidentified person.

Robert McDevitt, white, fourteen, 2403 Federal st., was severely bitten on the arm by a negro boy during a fight between gangs of colored and white boys at 20th and Federal sts.

Still another fight occurred at 18th and Lombard sts., during which a negro, Preston Eugene Lewis, thirty-three, 2739 Titan st., was beaten about the head.

Several arrests were made by the police, chiefly of persons suspected of participation in yesterday's fighting. Mounted police from outlying districts were ordered into the affected district, to assist the regular district police, the police reserves and the Home Defense Reserves in preserving order.

A detachment of marines was offered by the naval authorities to assist the police, but it was announced they would not be called upon unless conditions grew worse.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills was asked today if there was any possibility that the rioting was due to agitation among the negroes by Germans.

"There isn't a thing to indicate that the Germans have anything to do with the trouble," he said. "The thought had occurred to me, and I have looked into the possibility, without result. If German propaganda had anything to do with it, the rioting would not be so localized. It has been brewing for three weeks. We have had trouble, and yesterday it simply flamed out a little more seriously. If the German agitators were behind it, the trouble would be more widespread."

Orders were issued forbidding the assembling of groups on the streets, and the saloons west of 22d st., were ordered to close. For the most part they obeyed the order, but where the places were kept open by their proprietors, policemen were stationed inside to see that no one obtained a considerable amount of liquor and to prevent the assembling of crowds within.

AFFECTED AREA GROWS

Notwithstanding these elaborate arrangements to curb the outbreak, the disturbances not only were renewed, but spread beyond the district to which they had been confined yesterday.

All the street fighting of yesterday was within the area bounded by Washington av. and Dickinson st., and 25th and 30th sts. Fights today at 18th and Lombard sts. and 20th and Federal sts., the latter almost directly in front of the Seventeenth District police station, seemed to indicate the riot spirit was spreading instead of being curbed.

Threats were freely voiced by both whites and blacks of further trouble to come, and the police seemed to feel they would again have their hands full tonight when men employed in the various industries are released and crowds of curious probably will attempt to flock into the district.

The police will exert every effort to prevent anyone from entering the district except persons who live there. No person will be allowed to leave a trolley car within the district who cannot give a good account of himself.

NEGRO SHOT FROM REAR

Bullock, the man killed today, was arrested at 27th and Oakford sts., after he had insulted a white man and tried to provoke a fight. John H. Snyder and Roy Ramsey, policemen of the 20th and Federal sts. district, told Bullock he was under arrest.

Instantly the negro, almost a giant in stature, whipped out a vicious looking razor, with serrated edges almost like a saw, and slashed about him. The first stroke of the razor laid open a fourteen-inch gash in Ramsey's uniform, but did not reach the flesh. Another lightning flash of the razor cut Snyder on the neck and head. The policemen had to club Bullock almost into insensibility before they subdued him.

They sent in a call for the patrol wagon, but through some error this reached the station house as a riot call, sending a patrol load of bluecoats to the scene. In the meantime, to avoid a rapidly gathering crowd, Snyder and Ramsey, both of whom were covered with blood from their own and the negro's injuries, walked their prisoner to the station house. They were followed by the crowd.

As they started up the steps from Point Breeze av., at the rear of the station house, some one in the crowd fired a shot, which struck Bullock squarely between the shoulders in the back.

An unidentified negro, seen running away a moment later is believed to have fired the shot at the police and to have struck Bullock through a poor aim.

Bullock was assisted into the station and lined up before the desk to be "slated," as it was not realized he was badly injured. The moment the police released him, he crashed to the floor. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, wheere he died in half an hour.

PROBE DEATH OF NEGRO.

Lieutenant Myers, of the Twentieth District, this afternoon began an investigation into the shooting of the negro, Bullock. At the same time he called upon Assistant Superintendent Mills for a detail of 100 mounted policemen to look after the district this evening and prevent any groups of negroes or whites from congregating.

When Bulock's coat was examined after the shooting it was found that the weapon which killed him had been fired so close to his back that his coat was burned by the discharge. To so singe the coat, the police say, the weapon must have been held within a foot of the man's back.

The steps leading to the rear door of the station house are enclosed and out of sight of the pavement except to those immediately in front of the door. The policemen who had Bullock say they cannot account for the shot and saw nothing until Bullock, whom they were dragging, collapsed in their arms.

HEARINGS ATTRACT CROWD

The hearings in City Hall of forty-eight prisoners arrested yesterday attracted a crowd of upwards of a thousand whites and negroes today. Magistrate Pennock ordered the iron grating doors to the hearing room closed, leaving the corridor outside crowded to suffocation with a crowd that seemed ripe for a renewal of the fighting right there.

Forty-seven of the prisoners were charged with inciting to riot. One of the others was Henry Huff, colored, 2745 Titan st., charged with the murder of Thomas McVay, driver of a police patrol wagon, who lives at 2736 Oakford st. He was one of the two men slain in yesterday's rioting. The other dead man was Hugh Lavery, forty-two years old, 1234 S. 26th st., who was shot while running toward the fight to learn what it was about.

ROUND UP OF FIREARMS.

Shortly after the hearings started, the magistrate adjourned for fifteen minutes to give the police a chance to look through an assortment of nearly fifty firearms, collected from those arrested and in a search of the district. Mose of these were revolvers, but there also were four muzzle-loading rifles, or muskets, ond one shot gun.

G. Edward Dickerson, negro lawyer of the Thirtieth Ward, with several other attorneys of his race, appeared in court for the defendants. Harry Felix represented to the Police Bureau.

Dickerson charged discrimination against the negroes on the part of the police. He called attention to President Wilson's declaration that the United States is making the world safe for democracy. He said the negroes' constitutional rights were violated in arrests made during the rioting of Saturday and Sunday. He said the police broke into the homes of the negroes without warrants.

Attention was called by Dickerson to the fact that none but negroes had been haled before the magistrate.

Mr. Felix objected to Dickerson's statement, saying that every person, black and white, would be given a square deal. He said the riots had to be stopped regardless of who was arrested.

Huff, the alleged murderer of McVay,

was held without bail to await the action of the coroner. John J. Kennedy, a policeman of the 20th and Federal sts. station, testified that Huff had been arrested at 2719 Titan st., during the rioting between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. It was testified that Huff was seen firing a revolver from an upper window.

Kennedy was going into the house, he testified, when McVay called:

"Wait a minute, Jack, I'll help you."

FIRED FROM BATHROOM.

The two policemen entered the hallway and Huff, it was testified, fled to the bathroom, leaving the door open long enough to fire as the policemen were mounting the stairs.

"Jack, he got me!" Kennedy testified was the last word of McVay. Huff was then overpowered and placed under arrest.

Willy Hamilton, colored, Titan st, near 27th, was discharged from the charge of inciting to riot. It was testified that Hamilton was getting out of bed when the policemen entered the house. He is said to have run when he saw the men.

Lathen Spencer, Peter st., near 28th, was held under $1,000 bail for court on charges of inciting to riot and carrying concealed deadly weapons. Spencer was arrested by John McMenamin, a soldier assignd to guard Pier 78 on the Delaware river. McMenamin was formerly a messenger in the Department of Public Safety. He assisted in making several arrests yesterday.

Edward Locket, Rodman st., near 19th; Howard Brown, Pine st., near 12th, and Claude Birnig, no home, were held in $1,000 bail each for further hearing tomorrow on charges of inciting to riot. The witnesses were not present.

Henry Gillian, Alter st., near 26th, was held in $1,000 bail for court on the charge of inciting to riot. He was arrested by Ramsey, a policeman of the 20th and Federal sts. station, who alleged that the negro had an army rifle in his room, loaded with five "dum-dum" bullets, with flat heads.

Henry Mosely and his wife, Etta, Alder st. near Washingtonav., were discharged. They had been arrested on suspicion of being incited to riot.

THREATEN TO PRESS CASES.

The negro lawyers took transcripts of the cases before Magistrate Pennock [illegible]. They decalred that they intend to carry the matter to court in order to [illegible] justice for the colored race.

The police believe that the negro Huff shot Thomas Myers, an acting detective, formerly attached to the 20th and Federal sts. station, who received bullets in the thigh and hip while passing through Titan st. Myers crawled almost an entire block to reach his companions, and is in a serious condition in the Polyclinic Hospital. Surgeons will try to locate the bullets with the X-ray.

Several policemen are stationed at the Polyclinic Hospital, to prevent rioters suffering from minor injuries from leaving the institution. Most of the men still in the hospital will be taken to the police station later. The fact that several of the rioters gave addresses in other parts of the city leads the police to believe the downtown negroes strengthened their forces before the rioting started.

Armed battles were waged, from early Sunday morning until last midnight, between gangs of infuriated negroes on one side, and white residents, with the police and members of the Home Defense Reserves striving vainly to preserve order.

According to the police, the rioting was the result of an attempt by negroes to encroach on streets which up to this time have been occupied solely by white families. Mrs. Adelia Bond, colored, a Municipal Court probation officer, recently purchased the house at 2936 Ellsworth st., and went to live there last Wednesday. White residents in the block immediately exhibited hostility, she declares, and bricks were thrown through windows of her new home.

Bitter feeling between the white and black inhabitants of the entire section burst into flame early Saturday morning, when a crowd of white men assembled near Mrs. Bond's house and Joseph Kelly, 23d and Carpenter sts., received a bullet in the leg. Several hundred negroes presumably spent the remainder of that day arming themselves with revolvers, and started attacking groups of white men shortly after Saturday midnight.

TROUBLE RESUMED TODAY.

After a Sunday of street fighting, trouble started afresh at an early hour this morning. At the corner of 20th and Federal sts., within half a block of the police station, a crowd of boys, white and negro, assembled, when a negro boy, apparently unknown in the vicinity, attacked young McDevitt, and after tearing his shirt almost from his body, bit a piece out of the lad's arm. McDevitt was taken to a nearby drug store, where first aid was administered, and was then taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

The negro immediately made a break to get away, and, by the interference of other negroes, who got in the way of the police, was enabled to make his escape.

At 27th and Oakford sts. a negro was seen by a policeman walking along the street with his hands in his pocket. The policeman halted him and demanded to know what the negro had in his pocket. The negro declined to give any information, and the policeman proceeded to search him, finding a large penknife open in his pocket.

KILLING OF LAVERY

It was at the culmination of one of the early fracases yesterday that Lavery was killed. He heard shots fired and left his home and walked down 26th st., to ascertain the cause. When he reached the scene of disorder, the police had arrived, but one more shot was fired, the bullet striking him in the heart.

Other bystanders chased and nabbed Jesse Butler, an eighteen-year-old negro, Haverford av., near 48th st., who is charged with having shot Lavery. Butler would have been handled roughly had not the police taken charge of him. He was arraigned before Magistrate Baker, and held without bail to await the action of the coroner.

Afterwards it was reported erroneously that Lavery's wife had died suddenly upon learning of her husband's death. Mrs. Lavery is suffering from shock.

McVay was killed when he tried to force an entrance to a house in Titan st., west of 27th, from upper windows of which shots had been fired at the police. The door was opened suddenly, the police say, by Henry Huff, a negro, twenty-five, who by Huff, who aimed a revolver at McVay's chest and fired.

M'VAY'S SLAYER SEIZED.

Belshaw and Curran, detectives, who were on the oposite side of Titan st., rushed over and seized Huff, and placed him under arrest. The negro also was held to await the Coroner's action.

McVay was off duty at the time. He had met a squad of his comrades responding to one of the riot calls, and joined them. He died while being taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

McVay was engaged to Miss Marie Duffy, and they were to have been married in September. They had been friends from childhood. They attended the same school and had lived in the same neighborhood nearly all their lives. Miss Duffy is prostrated over the news of her fiance's tragic death.

The funeral of McVay will be held Thursday morning from St. Anthony's Church, 23d and Fitzwater sts. Interment will be in Holy Cross Cemetery. McVay is survived by his mother, two sisters and a brother, John McVay, who is in training at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.. The latter has been notified, and it is expected he will be here for the funeral.

INFLUX OF NEGROES BLAMED.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills announced today that he considered the trouble due chiefly to the large importation of southern negroes to this city.

"The first thing these negroes do when they land in Philadelphia," he said, "is to purchase a revolver. The freedom they find in this city unbalances their judgment."

Mills went to the scene of the rioting last night and immediately divided the territory into zones, each block constituting a zone. Twelve policemen were placed on guard in each block, with orders to allow only residents to leave and enter. All persons alighting from trolley cars were questioned, and those who failed to give a good account of themselves were bundled back on the cars.

Mills requested all saloonkeepers in the district to refrain from opening their places this morning. But some of the places did open, and, anticipating this, Mills stationed policemen in the saloons to see that no large quantity of intoxicants was sold to any one person.

EAST ST. LOUIS RIOT REPORT

Whenever big business goes into partnership with politics, the people pay the bills and the penalty. Congress has just listened to a report, made by a committee of congressmen, who investigated the East St. Louis race riots. It showed a disregard on the part of the East St. Louis authorities for law and order. It alleged that officials went into partnership with grafters, and thereby became rich through crooked deals. It named names and places, seemingly backed by indisputable evidence. Business wanted cheap labor and went to the south to get it. Through false or misleading advertisements, thousands of negroes were lured to the north. They setttled in a community where there was little respect for the law. So, the report asserts, they became brazen and bold. During the year before the riots there were 800 holdups in East St. Louis, and more than 80 per cent. of the murders were committed by blacks. A sample paragraph from the report is illuminating

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
JULY 18 1918

White women were afraid to walk the streets at night; negroes sat in their laps on street cars; black women crowded them from their seats; they were openly insulted by drunken negroes. The low saloons and gambling houses were crowded with idle vagabonds; the dance halls in the negro sections were filled with prostitutes, half clad, in some instances naked, performing lewd dances. * * * Corrupt politicians found the negro vote fitted to their foul purpose, and they not only bought them on election day, but in the interval protected them in their dens of vice, their low saloons, and barrel houses. They had immunity in the courts; crooked lawyers kept them out of jail; and a disorganized, grafting police force saw to it that they were not molested

Finally resentment flamed into fire. A riot came that is a blot on the history of Illinois. The negroes are not to blame for this trouble. They are as good or as bad as the whites who live around them. Had there been any respect for law in East St. Louis the colored people would have had as much of it as their white brethren. But there was no respect and the community paid the bill — in blood and disgrace. Whenever there is wholesome law enforcement the statutes will be obeyed by all citizens, regardless of their color. But where the law fails, vice reigns, and sooner or later the story of crime has to be told.

Philadelphia in Grip of Mob Rule

South's Kultur Now Gaining Ground in Cities of the North

(By the Continental Press)

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3.—The quiet old city of Philadelphia is stirred from one end to the other by the attacks of hate and mob violence heaped upon the homes of Justice Robert von Moschzisker of the State Supreme Court, Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Acting Superintendent of Police Mills, located in widely separated sections of the city.

Anarchy Reigns

The affair is an indication of the anarchistic feeling prevalent in the country, and which every means must be used to curb before it gets a fatal hold upon the people. The outburst was in this city, but the fires are smouldering in every section of the country. The participants were all white.

Leading white citizens are saying that all mob violence and lynch law must go, and go in a hurry. Conferences are being held in many centers to formulate definite plans for extending equal and exact justice to al people, regardless of Race. It is generally commented that despite the glaring injustices against our people they have proven themselves the most loyal and reliable and have never stooped to such deeds as were perpetrated here Monday night.

Campaign of Publicity

As an indication of the feeling against law and order these exploiters have also engaged in a campaign of publicity. Pieces of the yellow placards scattered around the front of the Mills house were patched together and read:

"The exploiters—the judges, the police, the priests, the soldiers.

"When the twentieth century gave the people the right and freedom of thought and speech it was believed that the inquisition was passed forever. Vain optimism—a handful of exploiters and parasites robbed millions, poisoning and murdering.

"An army of politicans and police preying on brothels, are their protectors. On the other side a horde of starved people forced to slave for a mouthful of bread.

"If anyone attempts to protest against such exploitation he is lynched or imprisoned. We have asked many times for the right of free speech and free press given by the constitution. We have chosen other means. We have learned to use other weapons.

"We have asked for more bread and more justice and we have been answered by your things in uniform. You have refused. We war against you. You are under the protection of the law and its flunkies, the police. We are protected by the darkness of night and the faith in the highest destiny of ourselves and humanity."

EAST ST. LOUIS RIOT RECALLED

The Christian Reorder,

CITIZENS OF DANVILLE (ILL.) APPEAL TO HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON

Mar. 14th 1918.

To the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Congressional Representative of the Eighteenth District:

Dear Sir:

History is a record of achievements and events. July 2, 1917, produced events and a record calculated to forever besmirch the home of Lincoln, Grant, Logan, the Lovejoys and many others whose names and labors have made Illinois a synonym for all that is just and right in citizenship in this nation.

Not in the history of this nation has there ever occurred a race riot that compares in ferocity, destructiveness and determination on the part of one class of citizens to annihilate another with that regrettable occurrence at East St. Louis, July 2, 1917.

So horrible and unprecedented was that outburst of savagery that there went up from all sections a demand for Federal investigation. The President appointed a Congressional Committee, with Representative Benjamin Johnson, of Kentucky, at its head, to investigate the outrage.

After months of effort Representative Johnson announces to the country that it is not necessary to give to the public in full all the facts obtained by the committee leading up to the cause or causes of this blot on the fair name of our state. We can only regard this as another instance to sidetrack justice to our race.

Therefore, as constituents of the Eighteenth Congressional District, with full knowledge of your many expressions of justice to the Negro, as well as our loyal support in every campaign in which you have been a candidate, we, the colored citizens of Danville, at a regular service at Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church, Sunday, February 24, 1918, approve and endorse this communication and resolution submitted by our pastor.

Resolution

Resolved, That the colored citizens of Danville, Ill., appeal to the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Congressman from the Eighteenth District, to use his powerful influence in behalf of justice, Christianity and citizenship in having the Federal Committee appointed by the President to investigate the East St. Louis race riot of July 2, 1917, give to the nation a full and complete record of the cause or causes of that murderous outrage revealed to said committee.

S. B. JONES,
Pastor Allen Chapel.

Riots—1918

Near Race R... Here Tue...

M. Work, Tuskegee

TROUBLE STARTED ON TRAIN COMING FROM SHIP YARD

Four White Men Cut and One Negro Badly Beaten

Tribune 6-15-18

A near race riot occurred here Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock just after the train from the Terry Ship Yards bearing white and colored employees reached the city. The situation looked extremely ugly for a while and would have undoubtedly resulted in a serious clash of the races had it not been for the positive handling of the situation by Lieutenants Patrick Eives and Fleming of the police department and the older officers.

The trouble originated on the train just as it was leaving the ship yards for the city. It seems that several weeks ago the Negro laborers found fault with the poor railroad accommodation which was being furnished them, claiming that they were being forced to ride in box cars while the whites were given day coaches. A protest was made to the railroad officials and two coaches were given them together with three box cars. On June 3rd the coaches were taken off and only the box cars were provided for them. This the men objected to and the majority of them refused to go to work that morning when they went down and found the coaches taken off. The day after the two coaches were placed at their disposal again and remained for their use. On Tuesday, it seems, the men had filled up the coaches as the train was about to start for the city when they were ordered to give up the coaches to the white men. This they refused to do and the trouble started. The conductor, it is alleged, approaching one of the Negro women passengers in the coach, touched her and ordered her to get out. The woman protested and seeing this the Negro men came to her assistance and told her to keep her seat. The conductor then went off and when the train was about half way to town returned to the coach with about a dozen white men and again ordered the Negroes out. This they again refused to do and heated words passed. The whites left the car seeing that the Negroes were determined to remain in their seats.

After the train had reached the city a crowd of white men who had left the train were passing some Negro boys playing ball. It seems that they had be incensed at the refusal of the Negroes to give up the coach and interferred with the boys as they passed. One of the men got in a argument with the boys and attempted to take a bat away from one of the boys. The boy refused to surrender it and thereupon several of the men jumped on him and beat him up. The other boys pelted them with rocks and ran away. Then the men began to run riot, attacking several Negro men who were passing. One of the Negroes who was hemmed up and being beaten pulled out a knife and began to cut right and left with the result that four of the white men were cut, two of them seriously. He escaped in the confusion which ensued. Eli Martin was later arrested and charged with the cutting. He stated, however, that he had nothing to do with the affair and knew nothing about it. Four other Negroes, Willie Jones, Willie Allen, John Fell and Mrs. Eva Cohen were arrested, charged with inciting riot.

After the cutting a riot call was sent to police headquarters and the reserves arrived on the scene. The crowds then assembled around the Union Station. Rumor had it that one of the men cut had died and this put the whites in an ugly frame of mind and when the police machine arrived with two of the Negroes charged with taking part in the fight threatening remarks of lynching were heard all around the machine. The officers, however, held to their prisoner and proceeded to the barracks. Then as darkness fell irresponsible crowds of young whites and about a hundred soldiers began to move up and down West Broad street from the Union Station to Gwinnett street, making all sorts of incendiary remarks and interfering with Negroes here and there. Almost the entire police force was then on the scene and seeing the impending danger ordered all crowds of Negroes to disperse. Later on during the night the whites as well were ordered off the streets.

This they did and all was quiet thereafter until about midnight a crowd of about three hundred whites assembled in Forsyth Park and marched to the police barracks and was there dispersed by the police who were determined that no lynching should occur in this city.

Wednesday afternoon Mayor Pierpont issued an order in which he commanded the police force to preserve order at all hazzards, stating that their guns were given them to use in keeping order. Guards were furnished the ship yards train next day and no further trouble is anticipated.

THE MOB IN SAVANNAH

The Georgia mob is rapidly becoming a well-recognized and much respected institution, as judged by the way it behaved in Savannah last Tuesday afternoon and night, when for four or five hours it reigned supremely along West Broad street and territory round about.

It was conceded the right to mobilize, plot, to threaten and to run down and chase Negroes—conceded this prerogative by officers of the law (except in a rare instance or two) and by all civilians.

For hours the crowd surged and surged and plotted and threatened and when every few minutes another Negro was apprehended it rushed to the police and the police patrol-wagon, with cries of "Drag him out." "Lynch him," "Shoot him", "Kill the nigger," and all but took the helpless prisoner. We shudder to think what might have happened in the very heart of our city if only the particular man charged with having cut two or three white men had been in the hands of the officers in place of those probably innocent men who were.

All this terror followed close upon the chasing and shooting at a Negro man who fled through the railroad yards, west of the station. Hundreds of white men, in overalls and with faces and hands unwashed from the toil of the day, strung out for nearly a mile, along the tracks in vigorous search of a Negro. Of all the hundred scarcely any could give any idea of the cause of the trouble and few if any knew the Negroes and whites who had participated in the original trouble.

There was only this: "A Negro has cut some white men, let's kill 'em all." "Let's show 'em their places." "Let's run all the niggers out of town."

Failing to catch the fleeing Negro in the railroad yards, they surged in groups and crowds along West Broad street, from Charlton to Gwinnett, a distance of some seven or eight blocks, civilians the men in overalls frenzied with hate and the lust for trouble, and a hundred young men in the uniform of the nation. For instance, two policemen were led off in the frenzied crowd along West Broad street by two irresponsible-looking boys in overalls; these were joined by ten or a dozen young men in khaki and a score of civilians, mostly general trouble-makers. They swung along talking and raving until they met a Negro man going in the opposite direction, when suddenly one of the number yelled out "that's one of 'em." They seized him and carried him back to the threatening, surging crowd. By this time the regular patrol wagon had become unveildy owing to the size of the crowd in the street and the great number that seized upon the wagon. Once at West Broad near Gwinnett street several of these irresponsibles climbed upon the wagon.

The police were forced to use the ordinary automobile and even then did not dare to stop the engine and scarcely could stop the cars to take on an arrested man, so serious and so threatening was the crowd.

On several occasions these threats of violence were made openly in the presence of the police officers. All along West Broad street, particularly in front of Negro business places, the men, sometimes with policemen in their midst, patroled, paraded driving and intimidating quiet and peaceable Negroes. This continued until after ten o'clock. A crowd of about five hundred surged back and forth in front of the Union Station until late in the evening. This was the crowd which later repaired to the park extension, made up its plans to take the prisoner from jail and then proceeded to the barracks.

Credit must be paid to Officer Pat Eivers, whose firm hand in dealing infuriated crowds, especially when Negroes were under arrest, preventing an outbreak of possible bloodshed and riot. Both at the Union Station when the crowd was at its worse and later on at other points on West Broad street in dispersing intimidating crowds, this officer conducted himself with rare judgment and decision. First Lieut. Fleming also did his duty faithfully and well.

We are sorry to make the statement that there was nothing in the conduct of several other policemen to commend them to right thinking citizens of Savannah. Their tactics of driving and intimidating passing Negroes, groups of Negroes in Negro business places; their counselling with irresponsible men and boys who mostly directed them; their temporizing and indulging of men engaged in incendiary and inflammatory talk and their conspicious lack of judgment in dealing with cases, show them up in very reprehensible light. These men were mostly new and untrained in the service judged from their appearance and conduct.

What now had these Negroes done? Nothing of any consequence, certainly, because the Negro who it is alleged did the cutting was not among those arrested on the scenes of these disorders. He had already been arrested and lodged in jail, or had not been apprehended at all.

Was it not the duty of these police officers to arrest thes scores of r... threatening riot and mob violenc... their presence? Was it not their duty to disperse all crowds?

Is it not inciting and fomenting and abetting to indulge the mob while driving and abusing Negroes?

We must not forget to add that one or two Negroes were roughly handled. Scores were driven from the streets and a defenseless Negro woman ruthlessly thrown into prison for making an "unwise remark."

And thus we have Savannah, long known as a peaceful and law-abiding city, through its newly acquired workers and its weakened police power, bidding for the reputation of Lowndes and Brooks counties.

The day was saved by a brave police officer and the Negroes themselves. There were hundreds of Negroes on the streets, with plenty to resent and much to try their manhood and respect for law; but they possessed themselves in patience, bearing flagrant mistreatment and abuse of individual and race, only as law-abiding citizens can.

MAYOR PIERPONT SPEAKS OUT

Tribune 6-15-18

The very positive and clear cut views of Mayor Pierpont on the serious disorders of last Tuesday afternoon and night will go a long way toward saving the city of Savannah and Chatham county from the disgraceful and unenviable reputations which many another city in the nation enjoys today.

If a thousand executives cities came out in the open, fearlessly and uncompromisingly, and announced it to be the policy of the police power of their respective domains to destroy the very roots of mob violence wherever they loom up, the institution of mob violence would be forever wiped from the current annals of our land.

Police officers and other officials will find abundance of comfort and encouragement for the positive and un-

relenting discharge of their duties.

Trouble-making and irresponsible men and boys of all classes and races will hereafter know that Savannah soil is not a fertile place for mobs. Men and women of all conditions will have equal protection under the law.

The mayor's instructions and directions to the constituted and responsible police power of the city are not involved or ambiguous in the least. They are clear and uncertain. Citizens, white and black are put on notice that there will be no mischief-making gatherings and no reckless invasions of the persons and properties of innocent persons such as characterized the mischief-makers last Tuesday, when West Broad street business houses and patrons in and about these places in peaceful pursuits were terrorized and driven in very ugly fashion.

The significant and new thing about the Mayor's position is that it is directed and ordered to operate against men of both races alike. It will prevent the discriminations and indulgences of the recent trouble, when the white men who were notoriously and openly bent upon formenting riot, loudly and openly threatening violence and in some cases actually leading and directing the invasions and assaults, were allowed a free hand and free movement in their attempts to precipitate trouble.

The Mayor has ordered that every semblance of mob spirit should be destroyed in its incipiency, and he has authorized and directed the police to use force sufficient to achieve this end.

Mayor Pierpont earnestly desires to save Savannah, and he realizes that unusual labor conditions and high wages have given Savannah an added population which does not understand the spirit of law and order and justice for which Savannah is noted.

Many men in high executive authority realize the need for just such clear and forceful declarations, and know the power and influence which such declarations will have in communities over which they preside, but few men, unfortunately, can see their highest duty of preserving the peace and fair reputation of the municipality and of upholding the principles of law and justice equally to all men, above the popular and petty prejudices of race.

Thousands of Negro men, desiring peace and anmity and protection have been working for such an expression as the Mayor's to be promulgated as the voice and public opinion of the whole country. We believe that this just and righteous opinion has never been generally asserted and never been generally understood. It certainly has not generally been carried out.

The Mayor has done a big service to the whole city of Savannah. He has removed the possibility of mob violence in Savannah at least, and we hope the influence of his position may take root and spreads to larger sphares.

Negroes must work. The activities of the nation make it imperative. It is a privilege and duty of patriotism. Negroes are responding fully and nobly to the higher impulses of liberty and democracy which actuate the nation and bring about our new conditions.

Negroes must be protected in their pursuits and must have just consideration in all the features of their employment, in order that they may go about their duties with a sense of security and just treatment, in which way only they can serve the government most efficiently and satisfactorily.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 31, 1918

Just Stop It

AT THIS juncture it is neither wise nor practical to go into all the racial, social, industrial and political reasons or causes that may lie back of the mob violence which has disgraced the city for three days. A discussion of these problems may come later; but it would be futile now in view of the surface facts, and, in a way, would cover up and avoid the main issue raised by the continuing disorder. And this issue is the competency of the police department of Philadelphia to maintain order during wartime, under any possible exigencies that may arise. It must be obvious also that it is not the citizens who raise this question, but the police department heads themselves through their open failure to maintain order. That what has happened was seemingly beyond their ability to curb or control would appear incredible had it not been proved by the actual course of events. Under the circumstances, therefore, instead of discussions, recriminations and explanations, the only thing that the citizens should demand and that the Mayor should order is that the mob violence be checked and put a stop to at once. There is no use of quibbling over the matter and one would not insult the police department as a whole by suggesting that the issue was or is beyond their ability to control; nor is it worth while to try to find out now why they did not stop the outbreak at the beginning. Let them stop it now; and later the responsible citizens should hold the Mayor to accountability

PAYS FINE TRIBUTE TO VICTIM OF RIOT

Rev. Francis A. Brady Praises Policeman McVay for Dying at Duty

Funeral of Two Killed by Negroes Held Close Together in Same Church

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
AUGUST 2, 1918

"Duty called this defender of our municipal liberties; and he died in its performance."

With these impressively solemn words Father Francis A. Brady yesterday paid a fitting tribute to Policeman Thomas McVay, who was shot to death last Sunday night in the fierce race riots which for several days have raged in South Philadelphia, as he officiated at the requiem mass said for the dead man in St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Twenty-fourth and Fitzwater streets.

As Father Brady was saying the last rites over the remains of the faithful policeman a troop train, bearing John McVay, a brother of the slain man, to a port of embarkation, passed on its way through the city for the fighting front in France.

"We have heroes on the Marne," declared Father Brady, "but we also have heroes in our midst. A policeman who falls in the performance of duty is as much a hero as the man who gives his life in the battlefield; for he gives his life that we all may live peaceably."

An hour later a similar service was held in the same sanctuary over the body of Hugh Lavery, who was also a victim of the bloody race riots.

Thousands of persons, hours before the services started, began assembling along the route of the funeral processions. The homes of the men are in the same neighborhood. McVay's funeral was held from his home, 2735 Oakford street, at 9 o'clock, and the services for Lavery were held at his home, 1234 South Thirty-fourth street, a half hour later.

At the homes of the two victims friends assembled early to pay the last tribute, although quite a number were on hand the night before. More than 400 persons gathered at the McVay home to view for the last time the slain policeman. Both caskets were covered with flowers. Lieutenant Myers, of the Twentieth and Federal streets station, and a detail of policemen, sent a large wreath to the McVay funeral. Thirty policemen, under Sergeant McNichol, acted as a guard of honor for their slain comrade from his home to the church.

Policemen as Pallbearers

Pallbearers at McVay's funeral, fellow-members of the force, were James Pitts, John Schneider, Sergeant John Jordan, Orman Stinger, John McLaughlin and Daniel Harrison. The patrol wagon, which McVay drove, was filled with floral tributes. It followed the marching patrolmen.

Lavery's funeral cortege was escorted by a delegation from the Foresters of America, of which he was a member.

Pallbearers at the funeral of Lavery were Thomas Bell, Theodore Rossiter, Michael Phillips, Harry Phillips, Stephen Dougherty and Samuel Strauss. Lavery leaves a widow and five small children.

"The bullet that ended my boy's life may as well have ended my life also, for it has taken away forever the one bright ray of sunshine in our little home."

So spoke the mother of Policeman McVay after the funeral services.

Dazed by the horror of the affair, Mrs. McVay immediately after the funeral returned to her home on Oakford street near Twenty-seventh, where for years she resided with her daughter and two sons, one of which is now on his way "over there." Bravely she tried to keep back the tears which were choking her, but when she related how "Tom's very footsteps brought cheer into the house," she broke down completely, sobbing bitterly.

"I have but one wish, to live long enough to see my poor boy's death avenged," she said. "He didn't deserve to meet with such an end, to be killed by the bullet of a negro."

Jonas Riles, colored, Titan street near Twenty-seventh, who was identified by Detective Harry Myers, of the Twentieth and Buttonwood streets station, as the man who fired the shots which killed McVay and Donahue and which injured Myers, was arraigned before Magistrate Pennock, in the Central station yesterday afternoon and held without bail to await the action of the Coroner.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 10, 1918

Rioters Must Be Suppressed!

WITH the limited evidence that is available upon which to base a judgment, it would seem that the police and Park guards dealt with the recrudescence of racial antipathy in this city on Thursday night with reasonable promptness and efficiency. But there was no possible excuse for the spread of the riotous demonstrations into the center of the city and the totally unprovoked attack made by men in uniform upon unoffending colored men in the streets and in the public squares.

In a broad sense, the city police are responsible for maintaining order among the soldiers and sailors on leave; but in view of the fact that the naval authorities have assumed jurisdiction for the protection of the marines and sailors, it is quite fair to demand that they shall in turn be held responsible for the conduct of the men themselves. The commandant at the navy yard and the representatives of the marine corps charged with the supervision of vice conditions here ought without delay to make a searching investigation of the outbreak on Thursday night and take such effective measures as may be possible to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes that were enacted within the shadow of Independence Hall. It ought not to be necessary for men wearing the uniform of the military or naval services of the United States to take the law into their own hands. Neither should they be permitted by their superiors to set an example of riotous conduct to the civilian population. Innocent colored men, seeking relief from torrid heat in the parks and public squares, are just as much entitled to protection and respect as are the uniforms of the nation's defenders.

This entire community is disgraced by these outbreaks of racial antagonism and by the indifference thus far displayed by those in authority to the underlying causes of the disorders which have taken place. Unless strict measures to deal with those who may be found guilty shall be taken and unless serious attention shall be given to the fundamental problems of housing that underlie the trouble, such antagonisms undoubtedly will break out afresh and far more serious consequences will follow. The present labor situation makes it inevitable that there will be a still further influx of negro workingmen. This is a fact with which the community has to reckon. It is intolerable that a city like Philadelphia can find no better remedy for social and industrial conditions from which it cannot escape than rioting and persecution. Meanwhile the taxpayers are likely to learn that they will have to pay the cost of any wanton destruction that may be done by rioters, a cost which might have been avoided if we had a police service untainted by affiliation with crooked politicians.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
AUGUST 22, 1918

NEGRO RIOTERS SENTENCED

Court Blames Trouble on Colored People From the South.

In sentencing several negroes convicted of taking part in the recent race riots Judge Rogers yesterday blamed the whole trouble on the colored people who have recently come to this city from the South and other parts of the country.

"You and others like you who come here from other jurisdictions," he said, "are the cause of three-fifths of the trouble we recently had. There are some highly-respected negro citizens in this city, but such people as you bring disrepute, not only on yourself, but on respectable citizens and your whole race."

Leroy Gathers, 17 years old, was convicted of rioting and carrying a loaded revolver, and Samuel Johnson of carrying a concealed deadly weapon. They were each given three months.

Riots – 1918

POLICE BULLET KILLED CAPTIVE IN RACE RIOTS

Accident, Says Patrolman; Wanton, Charge Victim's Friends

TRUTH SUPPRESSED IN FEAR OF OUTBREAK

Ramsey, Admitting Shooting, Explains Foot Slipped and Pistol Was Discharged

ZONE BECOMES QUIET

White Hoodlums Started the Disturbance, According to Lieutenant Myers

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 31, 1918

Race riots in South Philadelphia veered to a new sensational channel yesterday, when admission was made by the police that a bullet from the service revolver of Patrolman Roy Ramsey killed Riley Bullock, the negro reported slain on the steps of the police station at Twentieth and Federal streets. While Lieutenant Harry F. Myers said the killing was accidental, and G. Edward Dickerson, a negro lawyer, insisted it was wanton, Assistant Superintendent Mills said he would have to await the action of the Coroner before he gave any official opinion.

Superintendent Mills also advanced the official reason why the stories were allowed to be scattered uncontradicted that the negro had died at the hands of an assassin of his own race, whom the police said had escaped.

Mills Thought "Business Queer"

"I thought the whole business was queer yesterday," he added, "but I said nothing about it because in the inflamed state of public opinion down here it was the only sane move to make. But as soon as we got the situation in hand I asked for an official report from Lieutenant Myers. I got that today and ordered Ramsey paroled in charge of the lieutenant. I won't say the shooting was accidental, and I will go further and say I will not make any official statement until the Coroner's investigation brings out the facts."

Superintendent Mills has assigned Detective Belshaw, of the old "murder squad," to investigate the death of Bullock. Belshaw is assisted by Curran, the district detective. While both detectives refused to talk about their investigation, it is said the course of the bullet shows it was fired in such a manner it went straight through the body. The clothing worn by the victim also shows powder burns, indicating he was killed at close range.

Lieutenant Myers is the official authority for the statement that Ramsey's gun accidentally killed the prisoner. He says the policeman slipped on the steps and the revolver was discharged at the time, the bullet entering Bullock's back, plowing its way through to the lungs.

Killing Wanton, Is Charge

Dickerson and other negro residents of the ward take issue with this statement, and say the killing was wanton. They insist Bullock's life was a forfeit in revenge for the killing of Tom McVay, the patrol driver of the Seventeenth District. He was killed in the race riots on Sunday. Henry Huff, a negro, is accused of the crime.

"I will have witnesses marshaled within a few days," said Dickerson last night, "and I will present their statements to the proper authorities. They were eyewitnesses to the shooting and they will prove the killing was a deliberate murder. I expect to have these matters in shape inside of three days."

The mystery surrounding the entire affair was deepened yesterday by the varying stories told of the position occupied by Ramsey. Lieutenant Myers said he had assigned him to patrol in front of 2936 Ellsworth street, the home of Mrs. Adeila Bond, a probation officer of the Municipal Court, whose purchase of that property started the race rioting.

The lieutenant said Ramsey was on duty and that no order for his suspension had arrived from the superintendent's office. He also said Ramsey would be continued on duty. Later Superintendent Mills said Ramsey had been "detained," which is the police term to designate the parole of a patrolman in the custody of the lieutenant in homicide cases.

Lieutenant Myers was loath to discuss the contents of his official report to Superintendent Mills, and several times referred to the shooting as sniping by some unidentified persons. Later, however, he made an explanation of the entire matter, as he said his own official investigation had revealed it.

Ramsey Slipped and Bullock Died

"Bullock was killed by a bullet from Ramsey's pistol," he said, "but it was a pure accident. He and Snyder, another policeman, had arrested Bullock and had taken him to the rear of the station house in Point Breeze avenue. When they met him at Titan street and Point Breeez avenue he had a razor in his hand, and they pulled their guns to take no chances of 'getting it' as poor McVay did.

"When they had Bullock under arrest they still kept their pistols in their hands, because they wanted to take no chances with the large crowd that was around the rear of the station. As they started up the steps Ramsey says he heard somebody yell, 'Let's lynch the coon,' and he pressed closer to his prisoner to shield and protect him.

"When he got to the fourth step Ramsey's foot slipped, and as he fell his pistol was discharged, the bullet striking Bullock in the side and plowing its way upward until it penetrated a lung. It was from this wound that Bullock died, and the bullet was so close to him that powder marks and burns are shown on his clothing. That is the whole story."

Disturbance Quickly Quelled

A race disturbance started in West Philadelphia soon after 8 o'clock last night, but was quelled before it reached a dangerous stage. Involved in the excitement was a negro discharged only a few hours previously from the Polyclinic Hospital, where he had been a patient as a result of rioting near Twenty-sixth and Ellsworth streets.

The trouble started in the Cross Keys Theatre, at Sixtieth and Market streets, according to the police. Three negroes had seats in the balcony. They are said to have placed their feet on seats and resented being told to remove them. There were cries of 'Put 'em out!" and there seemed danger imminent when Charles P. Holland, a special officer, sent in a riot call to the police, who arrived just in time to see the negroes running down the street, followed by a large crowd. Two of the negroes escaped, but the third ran into a house in South Fifty-seventh street. He was pulled out from under a mattress. He was William Douglass, who figured in the Twenty-sixth and Ellsworth streets rioting.

Preachers Lodge Protest

Mayor Smith was on the golf links yesterday when a delegation of negro preachers, representing the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting, appeared at his office to lodge a protest against the manner in which, they charged, the police were shielding "white ruffians" in mob violence against the negroes.

However, these visitors did meet Director Wilson. The Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder, was the spokesman for the clergy, together with the Rev. J. C. Beckett, pastor of a church in West Philadelphia. They placed the blame for the race riots squarely up to the police and the political leaders who they said controlled the department.

The clergymen stated when they appeared at the Mayor's office they wished to lay before him a letter stating their views of the mob violence. As the Mayor was away, Mr. Wright said he would mail the letter, which was as follows:

"We wish to deplore the fact that your police have not been able to protect our citizens from mob violence. We deplore that Philadelphia thus gives the first answer to the noble statement of President Wilson against mob violence with such a mockery.

"We desire you to understand that we put the whole blame upon your incompetent police force. But for the sympathy of the police and their hobnobbing with the mob what has now become the disgrace of Philadelphia would have been nothing more than a petty row. Your police have for a long time winked at disorder, the beating up of negroes, the stoning of their homes and the attacking of their churches.

"This riot was not started by negroes. Your police arrested negroes almost exclusively and let white hoodlums roam the streets to do more damage.

"We severely condemn mob rule; we condemn negroes who would disregard the law, and we feel lawbreakers of all races should be treated alike.

"In every community where there are negroes the presence of negro policemen tends to put down race friction. We feel quite certain if an equal number of white and colored policemen had been in the riot district it would have subsided within a very few minutes; but for your policy of putting police with political prestige in these districts there would not have been any such disgraceful disturbances."

Warning to the Curious

While Director Wilson made no comment on the mission of the clergymen, he issued an appeal in which he counseled all the curious and idle to keep out of the riot zone. This statement was as follows:

"It is to be regretted that in times like these, when every effort should be bent toward lending help and encouragement to our boys who are preparing for and fighting our battles abroad, that any of our citizens should resort to mob violence in an attempt to right a real or fancied grievance.

"It is incumbent upon every citizen having no legitimate business there to remain away from the section where the racial trouble exists.

"Our citizens and their property, without discrimination, must be protected and will be, even to the necessity of detailing every member of the Bureau of Police to the trouble zone, and every person responsible for disorder will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, irrespective of race or color."

Myers Blames White Hoodlums

When the nature of the protest made by the negro churchmen was called to the attention of Lieutenant Myers he denied his subordinates had behaved in other than an impartial manner. He praised their fidelity to duty and said that the entire trouble could be traced to a gang of young hoodlums who resented the appearance of a probation officer in "Ramcat" or "the Bowery," as the section is known, because it would interfere with thefts from freight cars, which had been so prevalent hitherto.

"Every one of my men did his full duty," said the lieutenant, "and they treated every one alike. The policemen could not have done better than they did, and I know something about race riots, for I was in them as a police officer fourteen years ago and those that occurred more recently.

"The whole trouble can be traced to a gang of young white hoodlums who have been stealing from freight cars for a long time and who have been able to get away with it. Mrs. Bond came down here, and it was not because she bought the house, but because she was in a fair way to stop the thievery, that the riots started.

"Take the first outbreak. The facts in the case are simply that a gang of young fellows, some of them only fifteen and sixteen years old, took a lot of stuff that had been stolen from freight cars and tried to sell it from door to door.

Mrs. Bond Scented Thievery

"They got to Mrs. Bond's house at the end of the block, and she wouldn't buy any. Furthermore, she said the stuff had been stolen and that as an officer of the law she was in duty bound to inform the police, and she told these scamps that she would do so. Therefore, they imparted this knowledge to the others and the gang decided to drive the probation officer out of the neighborhood.

"The first gang that stoned the negroes was composed of boys, and they were joined by bigger fellows until the men and women got into the jam. Just as soon as we get this thing settled down here and things are quiet again we'll take care of that gang and there won't be further race riots in this district."

Saloons Ordered Closed

With the spread of the riots into the Seventh Ward and northward drastic action was taken by the police. Saloons were ordered closed from Moore to Spruce streets and from Broad street to the Schuylkill River by Superintendent Mills, creating a vast dry zone.

The rain and the presence of the police served to restrain violence yesterday, and only a few minor disturbances were reported. At 4 o'clock the 300 policemen from other stations were detailed to picket the zone by Captain McCoach, in charge of the police division. They were joined later by the home defense reserves, while bluejackets and marines from the navy yard remained on duty all day, serving in six-hour shifts.

Negroes, fearful that their lives and property could not be trusted to the temper of the whites, moved yesterday, and furniture vans and men and women were the means of transportation. Policemen guarded these refugees, but no violence was offered by the whites, who watched the flight of their negro neighbors in silence.

It was announced by the Bureau of City Property that the Municipal Band concert, scheduled for tomorrow night at Fitzwater and Martin streets, has, at the request of Mayor Smith, been transferred to Northwood Park, Arrott [illegible] and Castor road. The change was made because the municipal authorities feared that more disorder might break out downtown, as the band concerts always attract large crowds.

Hearing a negro loudly proclaiming to his fellow men at Twenty-second and South streets that he had shot a negro oppposite the Schuylkill Arsenal on Monday, F. J. Dunn, a chief gunner's mate who is stationed at the navy yard, arrested the man. He was then taken to the Twentieth and Fitzwater streets station, where he gave the name of Willliam Harrison, no address.

To break up crowds in the riot race the police arrested seven white men at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Federal, but no weapons were found on them. They were then taken to the station, where they were locked up for the night on a charge of inciting to rio

RACE RIOTS GROW IN FURY AS POLICE FAIL TO CURB MOB

Negro Is Slain Whil Under Arrest at Door Station House

Saloons Closed in Effort Halt Reign of Terror Down town

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JULY 30, 1918

Renewing the bitter racial warfa which resulted in two deaths and the jury of more than a score of comba ants on Sunday, several thousand color and white men battled in the streets South Philadelphia throughout yesterda while the police made vain efforts stem the bloodshed.

A third man was shot and killed y terday and dozens of others were woun ed, several of them so severely that th probably will succumb to their injuri Dozens of arrests were made, but ev this fact failed to halt the rioting.

Apparently realizing, after more th forty-eight hours, that Philadelphia w in the throes of its most terrible ra riot, which gave every evidence of creasing in fury, the police departme last night ordered closed every saloon the riot-swept district.

Hundreds of additional policemen fr every district in the city, including o hundred mounted men, were sent in South Philadelphia to aid the hundre of bluecoats and Home Defense Reserv already there, who had clearly show during the day that they were unab to cope with the situation. Law w openly defied; the presence of a polic man was the signal for more bloodshe

Like Martial Law

Most of the Thirty-sixth ward night was virtually under martial law None but those residing in the distric were allowed to enter. Streets wer roped off and policemen were station at every corner. Hundreds of addition weapons, including revolvers, rifles, r zors and knives, were taken yesterda and the police department issued a order to all pawnbrokers in the city t sell no weapons of any kind until fu ther notice.

If possible, the rioting which to place yesterday and last night was evc more intense than that of Sunday an Saturday night. Many houses, occupie by colored families, were entered b mobs of white men and their interior wrecked. Furniture was hurled into th street and the home of the negro charge with the killing of Policeman Thoma McVay on Sunday was set afire. In th street the mob set a match to the fu niture.

Policemen arrived only after the dam age had been done, although nearly on hundred men took part in the raid upo the house and the homes of half a doze other colored families living in the sam neighborhood.

Mayor Shows Indifference

And while this mob rule was preva ing within a dozen blocks of City Hal Mayor Smith confessed that he did n know how order was going to be r stored. He affected an attitude almos of indifference to the bloodshed, th wrecking of homes and the defiance the law. The situation, the Mayor e plained, was in the hands of Assistan Superintendent of Police William Mills, and the acting head of the city police department said he had been to of impending trouble in the section Saturday morning.

"The situation is well in hand," sa Mills, and while he was making th declaration another man had been sh and probably fatally wounded and short time later several more fell victims of clubs wielded by infuriate participants in the riot.

Mills said he had sent 250 policeme into the district on Saturday, but th large force was inadequate to check th bitterness between the white and co ored residents. At 6 o'clock last nigh he sent two policemen from every statio house in the city into the troubled are

With the coming of night, the riotin continued unabated, while the police made feeble and frantic efforts to sca ter the throngs which gathered in th streets armed with every sort of weapo Some even carried hatchets, but the mo frequently used instrument was a blac jack. Hundreds carried bricks with ja ged edges.

Killed in Hands of Police

The entire city was aroused yesterda when it was learned that another ma had been killed while in the hands the police. The man who met his dea yesterday was Riley Bullock, colored, years old, 2032 Annin street. He w shot through the lungs as he was beir led into the Twentieth and Feder streets station, bleeding from wound inflicted during a riot a few squar away.

Because of the fact that a colore man was detected running away fro the scene of the murder with a revolv in his hand, the police believe that th bullet which ended Bullock's life wa really intended for one of the whit policemen, who had the colored man custody.

Business men throughout the city co demned the failure of the police depar ment to quell the rioting. Failure the police to accept the offer of Ma rines to aid them on Sunday night als brought forth considerable criticism. Sev eral business men of prominence in th city's affairs declared that the govern ment should be called into action, whil others suggested that the State Polic be despatched into the zone.

Riot District Increases

As an indication of the police depart ment's inability to cope with the situa tion, the area of the fighting spread yest terday until it included rat district from Twentieth to Thirtieth streets, Lombar to Dickinson streets. Hundreds of colin ored men from other parts of the cit managed to enter the fighting zone grin- bringing with them death-dealin instruments. Several were arrested ca rying razors with jagged edges.

The white contingent also received r inforcements last night, when scores workmen managed to evade the polic and join those already in the distric The Polyclinic and St. Agnes Hospital were kept busy treating the wounde and last night there were more than dozen men still confined in the institu tions. Many others, less seriously in jured, made their way, bleeding an bruised, to their homes, treated thei wounds and then emerged to join in an new outburst.

It was hard to find policemen when colored mob met a white mob. They arrived generally in time to call a patro wagon in which to convey the injure to hospitals. It was significant that the arrests throughout the day were below the number taken into custody on Sun day.

Increase Police Guards

During the afternoon Mayor Smith held a conference with Captain Mills and Assistant Director of Public Safe ty Harry C. Davis. At its conclusion none of those who took part would make any comment, but a short time later announcement was made that eighty-four more policemen had been dispatched to the district. Mrs. Adelia Bond, a colored probation officer in the Municipal Court, whose home was stormed by a throng of white men on Friday night, called on Mills during the day, but the Assistant Superintend ent declined to make known what had transpired.

The order to close the saloons came shortly after 4.30 o'clock, when Wil liam Black, colored, an employe of the Schuylkill Arsenal, at Twenty-sixth street and Gray's Ferry avenue, was shot and seriously wounded in a sa loon opposite the Arsenal. He was taken to the Arsenal Hospital. F. M. Holden, depot quartermaster of the ar senal, immediately notified the police that they would have to take drastic action or he would use his authority to close the saloon.

This hint at government intervention brought about the first speedy action by the police since Saturday. Captain Mills at once ordered every saloon in the section bounded by Twenty-fourth street and the Schuylkill River, Wash ington avenue and Reed street to shut their doors and to remain closed until further notice from the Police Depart ment.

Saloons Are Closed

Early in the day the saloonkeepers had been appealed to by the police to take such action and, while a few complied with the request, the majority remained open. Last night every bar in the sec tion was dark and at the door stood a policeman.

According to the police, hundreds of colored residents are leaving the danger zone for places of safety. Several men were found fleeing, clad in women's gar ments. But while there were numerous negroes anxious to avoid trouble, there were scores who continued turbulent. One mob barricaded itself in a vacant house at Twenty-seventh and Alter streets and fired shots from loaded mus kets through the windows at white men in the street, who smashed at the doors with axes.

The raiding party fled at the approach of a detail of police and the men inside were arrested. Some of them escaped by scaling the rear fence. The police found seven muskets in the upper floors of the house.

One of the most serious acts of the infuriated white mob took place at the home of Henry Huff, at 2745 Titan street. Huff is in Moyamensing prison charged with the murder of Policeman McVay. Late yesterday afternoon half a hundred men, many of them neighbors and friends of the dead bluecoat, march ed into Titan street, armed with clubs, knives, bricks and revolvers.

Wreck Accused Man's Home

With wild cries they descended upon the Huff home. The door had been locked and the windows barred. Inside were two women and three children, said to be the children of Huff. Pounding upon the door for admittance, the rioters became infuriated when their demand met with no response. They smashed the panels with axes, tore open the windows and climbed in, one after another. The door fell inward, carrying with it men who had been striving to break it down.

Meanwhile the women and children inside the house had fled through the rear gate to the home of neigbors. Once inside, the vengeance-seeking crowd started to wreck the place. A piano was shoved through the windows and hurled by willing hands into the centre of the street. Beds followed from the upper floors, chairs were tossed through windows carrying away sash and glass. Every movable in the house was sent flying into the street, where it was made into a pile. Matches were applied to oil-soaked mattresses and in an instant the entire was in flames.

Inside the house other members of the raiding party had started a fire. Streams poured through the windows, but the police failed to make an appearance. Colored residents of the street fled in terror. Just as the mob was trying to enter another house, policemen reached the scene. They smothered the flaming fixture and then extinguished the fire in the house.

Simllar scenes were enacted in Stillman street, near Reed. Throughout the morning this neighborhood had been the centre of several small encounters between the two factions. Order was restored around noon, but not before several men had been sent to the hospital with battered heads.

The smoldering spark became a flame around 3 o'clock when someone fired a shot through the window of a house on Stillman street. The bullet narrowly missed striking Frank Hoffman, a sailor, stationed at League Island and whose parents reside at 2640 Reed street. Someone said the bullet had been fired from the home of Mrs. Eleanor Grant, colored, 1522 Stillman street, and within a few minutes a struggling, fighting throng had forced its way into the Grant home and swept everything before it.

The crowd became a mob of five hundred within a short time and to combat it were about a dozen policemen. They were powerless before the swaying mass of bodies, locked in deadly struggle. Every window in the house at 1522 Stillman street was broken. The furniture was cast into the street and broken with axes. From the Grant home the crowd entered the houses of five other colored residents, repeating their actions. The street was soon filled with broken furniture and glassware. Half an hour later a mounted squad of twelve policemen arrived and, by sending their horses directly into the crowd, managed to break it up.

William Duberry, colored, 33 years old, of 1511 South Stillman street, is lying in the St. Agnes Hospital from a fractured skull and internal injuries. According to the police, Duberry was detected by a white crowd early in the day with a revolver in his hand. He fled to his home and escaped through a rear door.

He returned home after the street had been raided. A crowd of white men who still lingered in defiance of the police, who had separated, recognized Duberry and gave chase. Through his house ran the man until he reached the alley. Then he darted east until he reached Twenty-sixth street and started to cross a lot at Twenty-sixth and Dickinson streets.

The mob was ae his heels and Duberry ran into the office of the National Alloy Company and sought refuge behind the desk of the president of the cmopany, Henry P. Miller. The crowd demanded admittance, and as Mr. Miller went to the door it gave way before the pushing of the crowd. Duberry managed to evade capture at that time by scaling the fence. He returned to the lat and was caught.

Policeman Charles Schwartzman, of the Twentieth and Federal streets station, arrived while the crowd was pummeling the man, and with the assistance of Detective Hassell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad managed to reach Duberry's side. The colored man was unconscious. With their revolvers the policemen held the crowd at bay while they put Duberry into an automobile and took him to the hospital.

Early last night, Henry McNeill, colored, 36 years old, of 1222 Montrose streets, was attacked by ae rowd of white men at Twenty-fifth and Dickinson streets. McNeill is alleged to have made insulting remarks to a white woman, who immediately screamed for help. Before the arrival of policemen, McNeill had been so badly beaten that he had to be taken to teh Polyclinic Hospital. He is suffering from wounds of the face, head and body. A few minutes later John Fisher, 44 years old, colored, of 1534 Naudai nstreet, was beaten by the same mob and taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

John Hoskins, colored, 30 years old, of 1131 South Cleveland avenue, walked into the Howard Hospital during the afternoon, bleeding from wounds of the head and face. The physicians found his jaw had been fractured. Hoskins declared he had been beaten, but refused to give the physicians any details of the attack.

POLICE RESERVES QUELL DOCK RIOT

Poles and Negroes Clash— No One Seriously Hurt.

BUFFALO N Y COMMERCIAL
NOVEMBER 14, 1918

A riot call was sent in to police headquarters this morning, when trouble arose between some 200 negro and Polish laborers at the New York Central docks. Inspector Gilligen with 30 men hastened to the scene.

The trouble was quelled without anyone being seriously injured. No arrests were made. Just what caused the trouble among the men has not been learned.

Chief Girvin of the police department was pleased with the showing his men made in settling the trouble.

"This shows the advantage of having the police school at headquarters," said the chief. "Through it we had a large number of men available for immediate duty at the dock. I had such emergencies as this in mind at the time I located the school at headquarters."

Riots – 1918

LADELPHIA PA PRESS
JULY 30. 1918

THE CITY'S RACE RIOT.

The race rioting in this city on Sunday and yesterday is a most deplorable affair. It is a result perhaps inevitable of the migration of many thousand Southern negroes into the city. Every large shifting of population produces a more or less unstable equilibrium until the new population and the old become adjusted to changed conditions. The old colored section of the city is overcrowded with a new negro population and colored families, decent and orderly in the main, have been for a year or more past establishing themselves on streets and squares that have had heretofore only white residents.

It was one such removal and the local dissatisfaction that it created that was the immediate cause of the original outbreak on Sunday. There was plenty of prepared fuel for a more general conflagration. The many fights, shoutings and beatings that took place on Sunday and were continued yesterday are undoubtedly due to the friction which the increased negro population, attracted here by high wages of the various war industries, has created. It might easily have been much worse. It is now up to the police administration to see that it is not repeated and that those who engaged in it shall so far as possible be arrested and punished.

There is no ill feeling, generally speaking between the white and colored population of this city. They do not as a rule annoy each other. The removal of colored families into white districts is not relished and does end, where it exists, to create a limited race hostility. It cannot well be helped, however. A decent negro who can pay the price has as much right to rent an unoccupied house as a white man even though the neighbors may not like his color. Negroes generally prefer to live with their own color but with the growth of their population they must from time to time pick out new districts. The law determines their rights and the police are bound to give them free protection in their rights.

Apparently many of the negro newcomers in this city seem to be given to pistol carrying and the liquor habit. They must be kept in order. If our local government is worth anything at all, it should be equal to that duty. It must protect the negroes from molestation and injustice and keep in order those noisy and aggressive ones who have a mistaken idea that they are privileged in this city to do entirely as they please.

POLICEMAN KILLED; RIOTING CONTINUES; FLAMES THREATENED

ome Whites and Many Negroes Badly Hurt by Bullets, Bricks and Clubs.

Philadelphia

EAR 26TH AND FEDERAL

Press

Whites Say They Will Fire Homes of Colored Persons in Troubled Section.

6-8-18

POLICE RESERVES MASSED

Riot Calls Sent to All Stations. Thirty Men Arrested Up to Midnight.

One policeman was shot to death, yesterday afternoon, and three white men and twenty negroes are in the Polyclinic Hospital as a result of the fusillade of bullets, bricks, blackjacks and clubs which marked the third day of the battle between races in the section about Twenty-six and Federal Streets. Rioting continued from early morning until after midnight.

The three whites and three of the negroes are in a serious condition as a result of bullet wounds and injuries inflicted when blackjacks were wielded freely. Most of the other injured were struck on the head by bricks and clubs.

As crowds of the whites moved about the trouble section last night they threatened to set fire to the homes of negroes in the streets where the advent of colored folk has been resented by residents who have lived there years.

When the police heard the threats of burning they immediately asked City Hall to send reinforcements. These arrived from half a dozen stations in the downtown section. Thirty men are under arrest, and at midnight there was no sign of a cessation of the rioting.

300 Negroes in March.

Three hundred negroes, after mobilizing somewhere in the southwestern part of the city, marched up Twenty-fifth Street, about 11 o'clock last night. Word of the advance was flashed to police stations, and fifty men were rushed to Twenty-fifth Street and Washington Avenue, to break up the parade. Rioting was reported from several points in that neighborhood, at 11.20, and prisoners were being sent to the Twentieth and Federal Station after 11.30. A hurry call was sent to all districts requesting that all police surgeons report immediately at the downtown station. In addition to the 50 policemen, 50 Home Guards, headed by Captain Crumbie were thrown into the breach.

Incidents of the night were numerous —and some were thrilling. Policemen Flannigan and Holland were attacked on Federal Street near Twenty-eighth, by fifteen negroes. The policemen used their clubs; two other policemen rushed to their aid, and when the fight was over, nine negroes were shipped to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Elbert Hankson, a negro, was seated on the front step of his home at 2603 Manton Street. Across his knees was a magazine rifle, loaded, and Hankson asserted loudly his ability "to take care of himself." Two policemen happened along, there was a mix-up lasting about one minute—and Hankson and his rifle went to the station house. Seven cartridges were removed from the magazine of the rifle, and Hankson was held for a hearing.

The murdered policeman was Thomas McVeigh, twenty-three years old, of 2713 Oakford Street, a patrol driver at the Twentieth and Federal Streets Station; the wounded are Policeman Thomas H. Myers, twenty-seven years old, of 2217 Titan Street, of the same station, and Frank Donahue, 1352 South Stanley Street, a former sailor. McVeigh was shot through the chest and the other two men in the side. The wounded men are in the Polyclinic Hospital in a serious condition. The shooting occurred at Twenty-eighth and Titan Streets.

McVay was in civilian attire when shot. A crowd of white persons were chasing a group of negroes accused of some offense. The policeman followed the men into a house at Twenty-eighth and Titan Streets, and one of the negroes opened fire upon him. The bullet entered his chest. Myers and Donahue went to the policeman's assistance and the slayer shot them.

A throng assembled and policemen arrested a number of persons on suspicion of having committed a murder. It was only because of the quick action of the police and their determination to maintain order at all costs that a lynching was avoided.

Accused of the Murder.

Henry Huff, colored, twenty-five years old, of 2745 Titan Street, is charged with the murder. Two men who, according to the police, were with Huff—Ollin Jones, of Nineteenth Street below Reed, and Willie Hamilton, both colored, of 2745 Titan Street—also were arrested. They are accused of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

The murdered policeman was to have been married today to Miss Mary Duffy, a stenographer, of Reed Street, above Twenty-sixth. His mother, with whom he lived, has not yet been informed of the murder.

Realizing the probability of a continuance of the rioting which began on Friday night, and which resulted in the murder of Hugh Lavey, thirty-four years old, of 1229 South Twenty-sixth Street, at Twenty-sixth and Federal Streets. Lieutenant Harry L. Myers, commander of the Twentieth and Federal Streets Station, sent out a large detail of policemen to the neighborhood in which fights had occurred during the last few days.

Beginning about 9 o'clock yesterday morning there were a series of small fights. Negroes were chased, homes of negroes in the district stoned, and in one case a number of negroes were dragged from a west-bound trolley car on Gray's Ferry Road and Twenty-eighth Street and assaulted. Windows were smashed and bricks were thrown promiscuously. While only eleven persons were taken to the Polyclinic Hospital to have their injuries dressed, scores of others were struck by missiles.

Big Force of Police Out.

Between 100 and 200 policemen from station houses in the Second Division were detailed to preserve order in the district bounded by Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Ellsworth and Wharton Streets. The police of the second division were reinforced by a squad of reserves from City Hall, plain clothes men from the Detective Bureau, and acting detectives from the First Precinct Detective Bureau. All of the uniformed men were armed with clubs or riot sticks. Later Company A of the Home Defense Reserves, under E. A. Crombie, armed with riot sticks and revolvers were on the scene. A number of sailors from the Naval Home also were equipped with clubs and all aided the police in maintaing order.

Patrol wagons from a number of station houses in the vicinity were kept at various corners where there had been outbursts of rioting. At the first indication of trouble the policemen boarded the machines and sped to the scene of action. Towards night the trouble grew less. Negroes who passed through the district were followed but policemen were close on the heels of those they though responsible for the trouble and these, realizing that they were being watched, curtailed their activities.

Especial precautions were taken last night. The police were instructed to prevent an outbreak of the trouble last night. The police were instructed to disupersse all gatherings and to arrest all persons who seemed to be interested in creating any disturbances. Lieutenant of Police John F. Echtermeyer, commander of the Second and Christian Streets station, who is acting as captain of the First Police Division during the absencec of Captain David McCoach, took personal charge of the police. He was aided by Lieutenants Harry L. Myers, of the Twentieth and Federal Streets station, and John M. Graham, of the Twenty-eighth and Ritner Streets station.

Details of police were sent to the scene of the rioting from station houses at Twentieth and Fitzwater Street, Second and Christian Streets, Dickinson Street and Moyamensing Avenue, Fifteenth Street and Snyder Avenue, Seventh and Carpenter Streeets, and Fourth Street and Synder Avenue.

Riot Call Turned In.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a riot call was received at the Twentieth and Federal Streets station, from Twenty-seventh and Federal Streets. The call was answered by a squad of policemen, including Patrol Sergeant Jardin and Policemen Stinger and McLaughlin, of the Twentieth and Federal Streets station.

When they arrived. at the scene of the trouble they were met with a volley of bricks and stones from the negroes. One of the stones struck Sergeant Jardin and threw him from the wagon. The policemen leaped from the wagon with drawn recolvers and charged the crowd. Policemen McLaughlin and Stinger also were struck by bricks, but the mob, frightened by the sight of revolvers, and the free use of riot sticks by the police dispersed.

Roughly Handled by Crowd.

At Twenty-fourth and Reed Streets Isra Thompson, colored, 35 years old, of 1554 South Woodstock Street, is alleged to have drawn a revolver upon an unidentified white man. Policeman Curran, of the Twentieth and Federal Streets Station, arrested the man, but the mob dragged him away from the bluecoat. Policemen went to the aid of Curran but did not obtain possession of Thompson until he had been severely manhandled by the crowd. Thompson was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital.

About six o'clock hundreds of white men, women and children followed a negro to his home at Twenty-sixth and Manton Streets. They attempted to follow him into the house. Only by the quick action of the police was the man saved from the hands of the throng. To protect him from violence the negro was taken to the Twentieth and Federal Streets Station. A number of other colored men were taken into custody by the police, not because they had created a disturbance, but to protect them against violence.

Huff was identified as the slayer by Charles A. Larkey, Arthur T. Hendricks and Fred Sturm, sailors on a battleship at the Navy Yard. Nine negroes and two white were taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Trouble first broke out in the district on Wednesday night, when Mrs. Adelia Bond, colored, a probation officer of the Municipal Court, moved into a house at 2936 Ellsworth Street. Mrs. Bond said that she was sitting on her front doorstep on Friday night talking to a number of negroes when a crowd of white men passed and threw bricks at them. The woman said that she and her friends fled indoors, but that the bricks battered their way through the windows of her house. She told the police that she fired two shots out of the window in an attempt to frighten the crowd. Some persons say that the trouble was

caused because white persons in the district were opposed to having colored persons living there.

It was also said that the trouble yesterday was due to the fact that several white girls were insulted by negroes.

Scores of negroes in the district barricaded themselves in their homes. Shutters were closed but in many places it was evident by the broken glass in front of dwellings that this precaution was taken only after windows had been smashed. Colored persons walking through the streets were followed and saved from violence only by the quick action of the police. Negroes who wanted to see what was going on could be seen throughout the day looking through upper story windows. On twenty-seven negroes weapons of all kinds were found by the police.

TWO MEN KILLED, SIXTY INJURED, IN RACE RIOTS

Outbreak Between Whites and Negroes in South Philadelphia

POLICE POWERLESS TO SUBDUE INFURIATED MOB

Combatants Battle in Street With Guns, Clubs and Bricks

MANY ARRESTS MADE

Residents of Section Object to Colored Woman Resident

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 29, 1918

Two men are dead and sixty injured, four of them seriously, in race riots which terrorized South Philadelphia for hours yesterday.

This outbreak between the whites and the negroes turned into an armed camp the zone bounded by Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth streets and Washington avenue and Dickinson street. The police were powerless to subdue the infuriated whites and blacks, who battled with guns, clubs, razors and bricks and any other handy or available weapon.

More than sixty rioters, all of whom negroes, were arrested, and were found to be armed when searched at the police station. One of these, Henry Huff, twenty-five years old, 2745 Titan street, is charged with suspicion of murder, while the others are accused of inciting to riot, carrying concealed weapons and assault.

The dead are:

HUGH LAVERY, thirty-four years, 1229 South Twenty-sixth street, found slain early Sunday at Twenty-fifth and Orrin streets.

THOMAS McVAY, patrol driver, twenty-four years old, 2735 Oakford street, killed by a bullet at Twenty-seventh and Titan streets.

The seriously injured, all of whom are at the Polyclinic Hospital are:

Patrolman Thomas Myers, 2212 Titan street, shot in right leg and left hip.

Frank Donahue, 1325 South Stanley street, shot in groin.

Joseph Kelly, twenty-three years old, Carpenter near Twenty-third street, shot in right leg.

Thomas Scully, thirty-four years old, 2031 Fernon street, shot in head.

Origin of the Trouble

The trouble began when Mrs. Elsie Bond, a colored probation officer in the Municipal Court, took up her home at 2936 Ellsworth street. Mrs. Bond purchased the property, but the white people in the neighborhood resented her living there.

Once Mrs. Bond was installed crowds gathered in front of her home and protested against her residence in the block. They followed their taunts, it is charged, with a fusillade of stones through the windows. Mrs. Bond is said to have fired two shots from the second-story window, which seemed to incite the crowd to further demonstrations, and her windows were riddled with bricks and stones.

Kelly was injured in the first melee, and the shooting of the man seemed to put an end to the turbulence. However, the riots broke out afresh later in the night, and early yesterday morning Lavery was attracted by the noise. He had been sleeping and was awakened by the shouts and cries, and, dressing, went out to investigate their origin.

Wife Sees Husband Fall

At the corner of Twenty-sixth and Oakford streets a crowd of policemen fortified by a number of white people were trying to quell riotous negroes. Suddenly, as Lavery arrived near the corner, a shot was fired, and reeling he pitched headlong into the street. His wife heard the shot from the doorway where she was standing and ran to where her husband had fallen. Lavery died on the way to the Polyclinic Hospital and the police arrested Joseph Butner, a negro, of 4849 Haverford avenue, on the charge of killing Lavery. Butler had been shot several times and was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

The lull in the rioting was broken at 11 o'clock when Magistrate Baker heard the cases of numerous men arrested on the charge of rioting on the previous night. Included in this collection were the two brothers of Kelly and scores of both races thronged the courtroom.

As the crowd was leaving the place a shot was heard in an alley near Twenty-seventh and Titan streets. There was an instant rush to the place, and in the general mix-up the white persons and negroes started their fighting anew.

Rioting Is Renewed

Another lull came until 3 o'clock, when Huff came out of his home brandishing a revolver and patrolling the sidewalks, inviting white men to come and be whipped. He continued this pilgrimage for some time without interference, until McVay, who was in civilian clothes, left his dinner to learn the reason for the noise.

He saw Huff standing in the middle of the street flourishing his weapon and walked toward the negro to arrest him. When he reached Huff, McVay grabbed him by the arm and tried to disarm him. Huff managed to wrest himself free and ran into a house at Twenty-seventh and Titan streets. He waited inside the door and McVay pushed his way into the vestibule in pursuit. As the policeman stepped over the threshold there was a flash and McVay staggered out of the door and collapsed on the sidewalk.

By this time Myers, another patrolman, came into the street and saw McVay fall. He rushed past the fallen policeman and into the house for the slayer. Huff fired again and Myers fell unconscious into the vestibule.

Third Victim Goes Down

Meanwhile the entire neighborhood was in an uproar and Donahue, who deserted his dinner, arrived as the second shot was fired. The civilian was close on the heels of Myers and as he entered the doorway Huff fired again and a third victim went down. After he had shot Donahue, Huff ran out and, holding the crowd at bay, entered another house.

The news of the shooting spread rapidly and a general outbreak followed. Detective Belshaw, of Captain Souder's force, and Detective Curran, of the police district, hurried to the scene. They burst into the house where Huff was hiding and found the negro reloading his revolver. For fifteen minutes the detectives and the negro fought. Belshaw and Curran beat the negro with their blackjacks until he submitted and then dragged him out.

Huff was put into a patrol wagon and started for the police station at Twentieth and Federal streets. At Twenty-fifth and Federal a crowd of negroes had gathered on the corner, and as the patrol wagon passed pelted it with stones, one of the missiles striking Sergeant Jardine, knocking him from the seat. Patrolman McLaughlin and Stinger, too, were hit.

Lieutenant Echtermeyer, of the Second and Christian streets station, acting captain of the South Philadelphia division, sent all the available men, together with the reserves, into the zone where the rioting was at its height.

This fresh force of police found crowds numbering thousands darting here and there, from corner to corner. Children, some of them not more than five or six years old, were in the multitudes with their mothers and other women.

Policemen were stationed 100 yards apart and the entire section was picketed.

Marines Offered to the Police

Lieutenant Commander Payne, of the Naval Home, offered 200 marines to Lieutenant Echtermeyer for duty. The lieutenant, however, at that time said he believed the situation was in control. He told Commander Payne that he would utilize the marines later, if the occasion arose.

However, the complacency of the acting captain of police was severely shocked a few minutes later, when calls seemed to come from every section that the whites and blacks were fighting again. Bricks were flying everywhere, and men were dropping as they were struck. The whites went clubbing gangs of negroes, while the blacks retaliated with every missile they could find. The entire section was in a state of terror, with a stray shot here and there coming from windows in many houses.

One of the negroes, who was afterward arrested, went into the middle of the street at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Manton streets, and boldly announced that he could "lick any Irishman in this city." He didn't wait long for a reply. The crowd ran for him and the negro fled into a house nearby, where he barricaded himself.

Tear Bricks From Sidewalk

The mob of white people tore the bricks from the sidewalks and wrecked the windows and smashed things about the house. A squad of police arrived in time to save the negro's life.

This outbreak served to send the negro women of the neighborhood flying for safety. They went into their homes and filled suitcases and bags and fled, while the whites jeered.

At Twenty-third and Reed streets, Ira Thompson, a negro, of 1554 South Woodstock street, ran into the street and threatened to shoot a white man who was standing at the corner. Thompson had a revolver in his hand, which he showed to a crowd of whites on a trolley car in Twenty-third street.

hTe passengers commanded the motorman to stop, but without waiting they alighted and started for Thompson. They overwhelmed him and kicked him and beat him until he was unconscious. The police arrived here in time to prevent the mob from killing the negro.

Terrific Rioting in Wharton Square

In the vicinity of Wharton Square the rioting was terrific. Every negro in sight was driven away, many of them with blows from clubs and bricks. A fresh riot call brought police on the jump here and they sent back many of the negroes in order to save their lives. More reserves were ordered by Lieutenant Echtermeyer to Twenty-fourth and Wharton streets, and he also asked the Home Defense Reserve to assist the police. They responded and were picketed in the vicinity of Wharton square.

At Twenty-fourth and Ellsworth streets a shot was fired by some one and hundreds rushed there, many of them being children. A negro was standing on the corner when they arrived and was shouting wildly that he had been shot in the leg. Four of the home defense, seeing the crowds converge at that point, thought the youngsters were about to attack he negro. The quartet backed the negro against a wall and, drawing their own revolvers, ordered the crowd to stand back. The negro was stricken with terror and showed a bruise on his shin, which he said had been caused by a bullet.

A patrol wagon was summoned and the negro lay down on the floor of the wagon, pleading with the police to keep the whites away and again and again asserting that he never did anything to bring him to harm.

Negroes' House Veritable Arsenals

The trouble had reached such proportions at 7 o'clock that the plain clothes men from every section of the city were sent to South Philadelphia, while rumors that the negroes were massing uptown for an attack at night spurred to keep the whites on their gaurd. Houses in which negroes were living were searched and all sorts of weapons were found, the police stated. In one, the home of a number of negroes, knives, revolvers, blackjacks and razors were discovered hidden beneath carpets, under beds and in every conceivable hiding place, the police said.

THOMAS McVAY

Policeman killed in race riot downtown yesterday

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 28, 1918

SHOT DURING RACE RIOT

Mob of Whites Attacked Home Into Whic Negroes Had Moved.

One man was shot in the leg when a mob of white men attacked the home of Mrs. Della Bond, colored, No. 2936 Ellsworth street. The police say the shot was fired after bricks had been hurled through the windows by the crowd outside.

The attack on the Bond home, police say, was the result of colored families moving into a block that heretofore had been occupied solely by whites. When the windows were smashed the colored woman, it is said, appeared at one of them and fired several shots from a revolver into the crowd.

One of the shots hit Joseph Kelly, of Carpenter street near Twenty-third, in the right leg. He collapsed after running more than a block and was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital. His wound is not serious. Policemen from the Seventeenth district responded to a riot call and arrested William Kelly, brother of Joseph, and John Hart, Newkirk street near Wharton. They were held for a further hearing by Magistrate Baker.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 14, 1918

NEGRO HELD IN RIOT CASE

In connection with the killing of Patrolman Thomas McVey and the wounding of Patrolman Henry Myers and Frank Donahue, of 1350 South Stanley street, during the race riot on July 28, Jonas Riley, a negro, of Twenty-seventh and Titan streets, was committed yesterday in the City Hall police court for his appearance before the coroner.

Riots – 1918

MAYOR MOLLMAN INDICTED BY RACE RIOT GRAND JURY

Charged With Malfeasance in Office in Failing to Prevent East St. Louis Massacre.

DENOUNCED IN REPORT

Citizens Should Demand His Resignation, It Says; Secretary Also Indicted.

ST LOUIS MO POST-DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 9, 1917

Mayor Fred W. Mollman of East St. Louis, who was elected on a "law and order" platform in 1915, and who was re-elected last Spring, was indicted yesterday by the St. Clair County grand jury on a charge of malfeasance in office, based on his failure to take measures to check the East St. Louis race riot and massacre of negroes July 2.

The grand jury said in its report that whether Mollman's inaction was due to fright, to inability or to sympathy with the rioters, he showed his unfitness for office. It said that, so long as he remained in office, "a coterie of corrupt politicians" would continue to hamper efforts for good government, and it urged citizens to demand his resignation, "as the greatest good he can do his city."

Mollman's secretary, Maurice Ahearn, was indicted on the charge of being a conspirator in the riot, the specific charge being that he ordered policemen to arrest photographers and to smash cameras, thus preventing the making of photographs and moving pictures which would have served as evidence against the guilty men. "No man gave greater aid to the rioters than Ahearn," the grand jury declares in its report.

Thirty-Seven Others Indicted.

Thirty-seven other persons were indicted, but their names were withheld, pending arrests. The same grand jury indicted 105 persons Aug. 14 on charges growing out of the riots, so that the total number of those indicted in the riot cases is now 144. Yesterday's indictments accompanied the grand jury's final report, made to Judge Crow in the Circuit Court at Belleville. The September grand jury, to be impaneled next week, is asked in the report to continue the riot inquiry.

It was reported, in the last few days, that the grand jury was making an inquiry involving a prominent East St. Louis politician, but according to the best information obtainable last night, this man was not among those indicted.

Regarding Mayor Mollman and Secretary Ahearn, the grand jury said in its report:

"We present an indictment against Hon. Fred W. Mollman, Mayor of East St. Louis, for malfeasance in office.

"Mayor Mollman must be judged by his actions as proven by the evidence. If his failure to give directions to the militia, and his failure to call upon the Sheriff's office, and his failure to deputize citizens who offered their services were the result of lack of ability or of fright, his office should be taken away from him and given to an efficient person.

"If his failure to act was because his sympathies were with those who sought to drive the negro out of East St. Louis, he should make room for a chief executive who is in favor of enforcing 100 per cent of the laws. The law-abiding citizens and greater industries, and the respectable laboring men of East St. Louis should unite and demand the resignation of the Mayor, as the greatest good he can do his city.

Action of Ahearn Denounced.

"We present an indictment against his private secretary, Maurice Ahearn, for being a conspirator in the riot, in that he ordered the police force of East St. Louis, and the militia, to destroy the cameras of persons attempting to take photographs of the rioting, thus preventing moving picture machines from taking pictures of the rioting mobs, and thus destroying evidence which would have been so valuable to the grand jury in ascertaining more of the real offenders.

"No man gave greater aid to the rioters, and assured them more safety from prosecution, than did Maurice Ahearn when he ordered that the photographers be denied their free rights to take pictures of the scenes of the rioting, and ordered that their cameras be destroyed.

"We have hopes that out of the results of our efforts, East St. Louis will be a safe city to live in; that the property owners will be safe from the fire-brand of the incendiary; and that the great industries of East St. Louis, which are contributing so largely of necessary articles to conduct the great war in which we are now engaged, will be able to proceed with safety and efficiency.

"About a month and a half after the riot of July 2, a now Police and Fire Commission took charge of the police force and fire department. It is composed of three of the strongest and most upright men in East St. Louis. They have both courage and ability. Our evidence shows us that the coterie of corrupt politicians who have been the undoing of the Mayor, and who have contributed to the former inefficiency and corruptness of the police department, are continuously at work, and will be able to hamper the Fire and Police Commission as long as Mr. Mollman retains the office of Mayor.

"We have not been able, from lack of time, to apprehend, and return indictments against, all who committed crimes in the recent riots in East St. Louis. The Grand Jury of the September term of the circuit court meets Sept. 17, and we recommend that they continue this investigation and return indictments against others who are guilty of having committed crime.

"To bring about permanent stability, the State of Illinois should do its share by establishing a non-partisan State Constabulary to be used on extraordinary occasions, as suggested in our former report to your honor."

Mollman in Ozarks.

Mollman went recently to Piney Lodge, near Arlington, Mo., in the Ozarks, and friends who tried to call him up last night, to tell him of his indictment, were told that the telephone lines were out of order. Ahearn, when asked by a Post-Dispatch reporter for a statement, said: "What the hell's the use of making a statement?"

Thomas Canavan, Commissioner of Public Works, a close friend of Mollman, said the indictment seemed to him to be the result of a plot of Republicans to destroy the Democratic party organization. Mollman was not elected as a Democrat, but Canavan said "his able leadership" had strengthened the Democratic party in East St. Louis.

A man familiar with the East Side situation said last night that the indictment of Mollman and Ahearn was a logical and necessary part of the campaign against the rioters, and that the value of these indictments would not depend wholly on the conviction of the Mayor and his secretary.

"If they had not been indicted," he said, "it would be difficult to convict any of the rioters, no matter how much evidence there might be against any individual.

"Jurors would hesitate to convict men who committed acts of lawlessness, when it could be forcefully argued that nothing had been done to punish the 'men higher up' who permitted, if they did not encourage, these acts.

"The inaction of the police at the time of the riots has been established by testimony, and in fact is undisputed. If the mayor or his secretary could order policemen to arrest photographers and smash cameras, they could order the same policemen to arrest rioters. As a matter of fact, the Mayor has ample authority over the police, and he also has, as the Grand Jury points out, authority to deputize private citizens to aid the police, a power which, it is charged, Mollman failed to use."

Rioters Denounced Mollman.

It was recalled that, at the time of the riots, there was much denunciation of Mollman by some of the rioters, and that there was even talk of violence against him, the charge being that he had encouraged negro laborers to come to East St. Louis. It was also said, at that time, that he was responsible for the action of the chief of police, in returning weapons which had been taken from negroes at the time of the May disturbances.

Following the May outbreak, in which no one was killed, Mollman appealed to officials of the L. & N. and other Southern railroads to cease transporting negro laborers into East St. Louis. It was charged, however, that he had previously aided the aluminum works and other East Side industries to increase the number of their negro employes by importations from the South.

On the day of the riot, Mollman was little in evidence, and militia officials were heard to complain that he could not be found. A Post-Dispatch reporter saw Mollman once, in the morning, near the City Hall, but could not find him after the most serious rioting had begun.

It was learned that one of the witnesses who appeared before the grand jury in relation to Mollman's conduct was the Rev. George W. Allison, pastor of the First Baptist Church. He is one of the executive committee of the Committee of One Hundred, which was organized after the riots, and which brought about the changes in the police and fire departments. Mollman attended the meeting at which the Committee of One Hundred was organized, and did not vote against a resolution which condemned the inefficiency of the local government.

Nearly a year ago, United States Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, holding court in East St. Louis, called Mollman before him and demanded that he enforce the Sunday closing law against saloons. Mollman finally announced that he would do so, and this law has since been enforced with varying success. By Mollman's order, the saloons were closed on the day of the riot.

RIOT ZONE IS QUIET AS VICTIMS ARE BURIED

Police Cordons Guard Funeral Corteges of Patrolman McVay and Hugh Lavery.

WILL WITHDRAW MARINES

Second Negro Held in Connection With Killing of Seventeenth District Policeman.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
AUGUST 2, 1918

Continued quiet again prevailed yesterday in the race riot zone of South Philadelphia. According to the police, the uprising has been entirely squelched. There was no disturbance at either of the funerals of the two victims of Sunday's rioting, Patrolman Thomas McVay and Hugh Lavery, which were held yesterday morning. Requiem Mass for each was celebrated at St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Twenty-fourth and Fitzwater streets. Cordons of patrolmen, marines and naval policemen who lined the route reaching from the homes of each of the victims to the church experienced no trouble. With the exception of little coteries of friends gathered about the corners of the route of the corteges few people witnessed the obsequies.

Despite the quiet aspect of the affected area, the police authorities will maintain a strong guard until tomorrow when the marines and naval police will be withdrawn and the extra reserves will be sent back to their districts.

McVay Likened to Marne Hero.

At the services of Patrolman McVay, the bluecoat was likened to men who have fallen on the Marne fighting under the colors, by Rev. Francis A. Brady, rector of St. Anthony's Church, who preached the sermon. The priest said one who dies in performance of his duty is just as much a hero as the soldier who gives all on the battlefield.

"We have heroes on the Marne and heroes in our midst," said Father Brady. "A policeman who dies in performing his duty is entitled to the same honor as the man who gives his life on the battlefield, for he gives his life so we can live peacefully. Duty called Policeman McVay, and he was there. He died in the performance, and all honor to him."

Six policemen of the Seventeenth district, former comrades of the fallen patrolman, acted as pallbearers. They were Daniel Harrity, John McLaughlin, Orman Stingerm, James Pitts, John Jordan and James Schneider. A squad of Marines and 30 patrolmen led the funeral procession from the McVay residence to the church. Following them was the Seventeenth district patrol wagon, filled with floral tributes and draped in mourning. At the time of death McVay was the driver of the vehicle.

Services for Hugh Lavery, the other victim, were held an hour after those of McVay. A touching tribute was also paid to him. Several hundred mourners walked with the cortege to the church while a delegation from the Court of American Eagles, No. 95, F. of A., of which Lavery was a prominent member was also in line.

No notice has yet been made public as to when Francis Donahue, No. 1355 South Stanley street, the fourth riot victim, will be buried. He died on Wednesday night in the Polyclinic Hospital from a shot wound received on Sunday when he went to the rescue of his friend, Patrolman McVay. Donahue was formerly in the navy, and was awaiting recall into that branch of the service at the time of his death. He was 21 years old, and had only recently been married. He is the third member of the Donahue family to be shot in the South Philadelphia race riots, and the second to die as a result of them. His brother, Thomas, was shot at Gray's Ferry a year ago and died in the same ward as Francis succumbed on Wednesday. James, the third brother, was shot in the same riot as Thomas, but recovered.

Arraigned as Murder Suspect.

Jonas Riles, colored, Titan street near Twenty-seventh, who was positive-

ly identified on Wednesday by Thomas Myers, a district detective of the Seventeenth district, as the slayer of McVay, and accused by the detective as also firing the fatal shot that finally ended Donahue's life, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Pennock in the Central station. He was held without bail for a further hearing on August 9.

Detective Belshaw, of the Murder Squad, testified that Riles had displayed a loaded revolver Sunday before the shooting and had one at the time of his arrest in the cellar of the Titan street house.

After Detective Myers, who is in the Polyclinic Hospital suffering from wounds received in Sunday's rioting, Riles was led before Donahue, who, after picking him out of a bunch of other negroes, lapsed into an unconsciousness from which he never recovered. There is a rub somewhere in the tacking on the guilt of the fatal shooting, for Henry Huff, another black man, Titan street near Twenty-eighth, has also been "positively identified" as the man who shot McVay.

As a result of the police's accusation in the case against Huff, a mob of infuriated whites stormed the negro's home and after setting fire to it made a bon-fire of the Huff family possessions. When Huff was arraigned before Pennock on Monday, Kennedy, another district detective, claimed that he was the man who did the shooting, because he had seen, at the time of the shooting, the pink shirt on the slayer which Huff still wore at the hearing.

ONE KILLED, 18 HURT IN BROOKLYN RIOT

Police, Sailors, Whites, an Negroes Struggle Until Inciter of Fight Is Dead.

STARTED IN LITTLE SHO

N Y C TIMES
OCTOBER 13. 1918

200-Pound Negro, Armed with Shark Knife, Went to Defense of His Longshoreman Friend.

One man was killed and eighteen ot ers—twelve of them policemen—we clubbed or stabbed yesterday afterno at 1 o'clock when James Wright, a ta 200-pound negro drew an eight-in West Indian shark knife and ran wi in Prince Street, near Myrtle Avenu Brookyn.

In five minutes after Wright had star ed using his knife, excited negroe armed with revolvers, knives, stone and bottles, swarmed out of the hous of the exclusively negro section a surrounded Prince Street, where six p licemen were dodging about trying close in on the crazed negro. Thir minutes later Wright was dead in t Adams Street Station, scores of t rioters had been beaten to harmlessnes and patrolling reserves from the Adar and Poplar Street Stations had r stored order. Wright, who lived at 1 Johnson Street, died from three woun in the abdomen. The injured policeme all of whom were stabbed, were: Aic mann, Bach, Becker, Cowley, Lyon Kutzer, Riegelmann, Sauger, Thompso Wheelwright, Weigand, and Woeffel the Poplar and Adams Street Stations.

The riot started in the second-hai housefurnishing store of Samuel Levi & Son at 160 Myrtle Avenue. At ten mi utes to 1 o'clock a customer entered t little shop and began examining stove While Ira Levine, the 33-year-old s of the proprietor, was showing the war Walter Smith, a negro, came into t store. Smith, a squat, muscular neg is a longshoreman and, according to t police, he was intoxicated. He beg to abuse the younger Levine.

The latter finally persuaded Smith start toward the door. Just then, hov ever, Levine accidentally dropped t door of a stove. Apparently Smi thought Levine had tried to throw som thing at him, for he wheeled and punche Levine three times in the face. Whe the negro followed this up with a rus Levine, according to his story, snatche up the stove door and beat the negro c the head.

Smith ran to the street shouting fo help. Wright, another longshorema and a friend of Smith, was passing. H rallied to the support of Smith, and oth negroes with a miscellaneous assor ment of weapons ran to the side of th two men. While Wright exhorted th crowd, Smith re-entered the shop an began to volley blows on Samuel Le vine, the proprietor. The latter's daugh ter beat off the negro's attack with poker and Smith, his face criss-crosse with cuts, retreated to the sidewalk.

Petty Officer Hugh I. Kelly of th United State steamship Bradford, lyin at the foot of Fifty-second Street Brooklyn, had witnessed the gatherin of the negroes and their dangerous tem per. He telephoned to the Adams Stree Station, where a riot call was relayec to Inspector McDonald at Brooklyn Headquarters. While the reserves wer running down Myrtle Avenue to the scene, six policemen responded from nearby beats. Three scattering volleys fired over the heads of the crowd, estimated by the police at 2,000, cleared Prince Street of all but Wright. He stood squarely in the middle of the street, knife in hand, and his shirt half torn off. From doorways heads peeked out, and as the policemen with revolvers out circled closer to the negro, bottles and now and then a shot came from the houses. Meanwhile the policemen, anxious to take the negro alive, walked in a narrowing circle around hi .

Finally Cowley, a big man himself, darted at Wright and the two, closely gripped, fought for a chance to use their weapons. For several minutes they struggled, the other policemen looking on and waiting an opportunity to use their revolvers. The rioting negroes in the houses on either side ceased their firing and watched.

It seemed as if Cowley would win, but the negro, although he had a bullet in his back and another in his leg, bent the policeman back and then used his knife. As Cowley staggered back and fell, one of the policemen fired three times and the crazed colored man dropped. One hundred reserves under Captain William Coleman charged around the corner of Prince Street, and, using their clubs, cleared the doorways.

Meanwhile, 200 sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard who were on leave in the vicinity formed a flying wedge and scattered the crowd of negroes in Myrtle Avenue. The bluejackets had small success, however, for the crowd again closed together after the wedge had passed. Nightsticks and the police, broken heads, and a few shots fired in the air finally swept Myrtle Avenue free.

Details from three stations were patrolling the section last night, but the quarter apparently had gotten over its agitation and no further outbreak was expected. The police announced that they had arrested Smith and charged him with assault. Ira Levine, they said, had been charged with felonious assault, while Stout and Leonard, both negroes, were in custody on charges of disorderly conduct.

MYERS IDENTIFIES SLAYER OF M'VAY

Jonas Riles Is the Man Who Shot Patrol Driver, Says Detective

BURY VICTIM OF RIOT

No Hope Is Extended at Hospital for Recovery of Donahue

A PA PUBLIC LEDGER
UST 1. 1918

Jonas Riles, a negro living on Tita street near Twenty-ninth, was identified by District Detective Thoma Myers, of the 20th and Federal street station, as the man who killed Tom Mc Vay, the patrol driver, and wounde Myers and Frank Donahue, in th Thirtieth Ward race riots on Sunday Myers and Donahue, both of whom ar in a serious condition at the Polyclini Hospital, saw a number of negroe paraded before them, and while Dona hue said Riles looked like the fellow wh shot him, Hyers was positive in hi identification.

The arrest of Riles, who was hel without bail on suspicion of murde came after Henry Huff, another negr was held without bail on suspicion o having slain McVay and wounded th others, while barricaded in a house o Titan street during the first riots o whites and blacks in South Philadel phia.

The physicians at the Polyclinic Hos pital hold out no hope for the recover of Donahue, and so grave did his con dition become yesterday that Magistrat Imber took his ante-mortem statement In case Donahue fails to survive, his death will have been the fourth fatility since the riots started.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Mills yesterday started an investigation into an anonymous letter received by Mrs. Hugh Lavery, the widow whose husband was the first victim of the mob rule. It was written in a legible hand, and informed the woman the negroes were going to shoot up "all the dirty whites in her neighborhood."

The funerals of McVay and Lavery will both be held today from St. Anthony's Church, at Twenty-fourth and Fitzwater streets. More than 200 policemen will be on duty to suppress any signs of an outbreak. Captain Mc Coach will be in command, and he wil have thirty of his men along Oakford street, where McVay lives. The patro driver will be buried at 9 o'clock, while Lavery's funeral will be an hour later. The same police precautions will be taken in that case, too, Captain Mc-Coach said.

Superintendent Mills also said any brewer's or bottler's agent or driver found selling beer or liquor in the restricted zone would be arrested. He said he had received reports that the brewers and bottlers were sending their teams into the riot belt, but he would put a stop to that immediately.

The rain had the same effect as on the previous day, and not even sporadic outbreaks were reported. The police reserves, marine, sailors and home defense reserves were on duty, and will be kept there until all signs of trouble have disappeared.

MAN SHOT BY NEGRO AFTER BEING STRUCK

Marshall Bainbridge, Attacked by Mob in Northeast Has Wound in Thigh

George Stephenson, Who Uses Gun, Escapes; Man Who Started Fight Caught

PHILA PA INQUIRER
AUGUST 3. 1918

Threatening a recurrence of the race riots, a mob of twenty-five negroes attacked Marshall Bainbridge, aged 25 years, of 5003 Cottage street, yesterday afternoon, at Bridge street and Torresdale avenue.

Richard Thompson, colored, aged 18 years, of 4613 Slater street, struck Bainbridge in the face and, when the latter broke through a crowd and was running across Bridge street, George Stephenson, colored, aged 23 years, drew a revolver and fired, inflicting a flesh wound on Bainbridge's left thigh. Policeman William Horner, of the Frankford station, after a short chase, caught and arrested Thompson.

Stephenson, who did the shooting, ran through some vacant lots and escaped. He is alleged to have come to Philadelphia recently from Waycross, Ga., and to have bragged about what he would do in case any white man interfered with him or his friends. Thompson, who, when searched at the station house, had a 38-calibre revolver in his possession, was held for a hearing this morning, on the charge of assault and battery.

Attacked by Colored Men

Bainbridge, who is a newspaper reporter, was carried to the Frankford Hospital, Frankford avenue and Wakeling streets. His wound is not serious, according to Dr. Swetzel, who treated him. Describing the incidents preceding the shooting, Bainbridge said that he had walked along Torresdale avenue about noon with a friend, James Egan, who told Bainbridge that he had had an argument with a negro an hour or two before.

Egan and Bainbridge parted and later Bainbridge was sitting on the curb at Bridge street and Torresdale avenue with some other white men, when a boy ran up and cried: "A crowd of colored men are coming for you." Bainbridge remained where he was, and in a few minutes the small mob appeared and, to defend himself the better, he stood with his back against a brick wall near the corner. It was then the negroes gathered about him yelling and Thompson struck him in the mouth.

I WOULD OUST MAYOR

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUB
SEPTEMBER 13. 1917

Grand Jury Reports on East St Louis Riots—Secretary Also Indicted

Mayor Fred Mollman of East St Louis, Ill., and his private secretary, Maurice Ahern, were indicted Saturday at Belleville, Ill., in connection with the grand jury inquiry into the recent race riots in East St Louis. Indictments were returned against 37 other persons in connection with the riots, but their names were not available, as the capiases for their arrest had not been issued.

The grand juiry submitted a report scoring the mayor for his alleged dilatoriness in taking means to curb the rioters who took part in the slaying of Negroes on July 2, and recommended that he be removed from eoffice.

"Mayor Mollman," says the report, "must be judged by his action as proved by the evidence. If his failure to give directions to the militia, and if his failure to call upon the sheriff and to deputy citizens who offered their services, were the result of a lack of ability or of fright, the office should be taken from him and given to an efficient person.

"If his failure to act was because his sympathies were with those who sought to drive the Negroes out of East St Louis, he should make room for a chief executive who is in favor of enforcing 100 per cent of the laws.

"The law-abiding citizens and industries and the respectable laboring men should unite and demand the resignation of the mayor as the greatest good he con do his city."

The specific charge against the mayor is malfeasance in office, based on his alleged negligence at the time of the riots. The charge against the mayor's secretary is that of conspiracy with the rioters in that he ordered the police and militia to destroy cameras, "thus preventing moving picture men from photographing the mobs."

Assured Rioters' Safety

"No man," says the report, "gave greater assistance to the rioters and assured them more safety from prosecution than did Ahearn when he ordered that photographers be denied their free rights to take pictures."

"About a month and a half after the riot of July," the report concluded, "a new police and fire commission took charge of the police, composed of three of the strongest and most reputable men in East St Louis. They have courage and ability. Our evidence shows that the coterie of corrupt politicians who have been the undoing of the mayor will be able to hamper the fire and police commission as long as Mr Mollman retains the office of mayor.

"We have not been able, because of lack of time, to apprehend and indict all who committed crimes in the recent riots in East St Louis."

The grand jury recommended that the new grand jury which assembles the 17th continue the investigation of the race riots. The grand jury also renews its former recommendation that a state constabulary be organized. Circuit Judge George A. Crow, in thanking the grand jury for its work, expressed the hope that the petit jury that tries men named in the indictment be equally courageous and thorough.

One hundred and five men were named in the indictments returned a few weeks ago as connected with the race riots. If all the 39 indicted yesterday are men not previously named the number now under indictment as a result of the riots is 144.